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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1513)

Name of Candidate	Aishwarya Verma		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	577067
Center	Online	Date	3rd Jan '21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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8	10	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. In the context of protection of monuments, explain the role of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Also, comment on the challenges faced by ASI and measures taken to address these. (150 words) 10

स्मारकों के संरक्षण के संदर्भ में, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (ASI) की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, ASI द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों और उनसे निपटने के लिए किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Archeological Survey of India was established by Alexander cunningham to discover the past heritage and to understand the Indian culture.

Role:- SI's role has been evolved over the years.

① Discovery of new sites by excavating in a scientific manner

eg Harappa was discovered in 1920.

② Understanding the culture:- by interpretation through the evidences found

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(eg) fire altars at kalibangan means importance to rituals.

(3) preserving the existing sites to protect the culture and promote tourism.

(4) Restoration of sites for their long term sustainability.

Challenges faced :-
- lack of skilled staff
- lack of funds for excavation, and research purposes
- lacking new technology so that sites do not get affected.

Measures taken :-
- Ministry of culture & tourism formed
- Adopt a Heritage scheme
- promoting tourism through swadesh darshan

ASI is instrumental in reconstructing the glorious history of India.

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2. Tribal art has a huge potential for acting as an economic resource and a tool for socio-economic transformation of tribals in India. Elucidate. Also highlight the challenges in this context. (150 words) 10

जनजातीय कला में भारत में जनजातियों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिवर्तन के लिए एक आर्थिक संसाधन एवं एक उपकरण के रूप में कार्य करने की असीम क्षमता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में विद्यमान चुनौतियों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

Tribal art refers the art possessed by specific tribes which are unique and represent traits of their culture.

Potential

① As an economic source:

- By propagation of such arts in tribal fairs.
  - eg Hunar Haats.
- performing arts in global function
  - eg Recently a tripura's dance featured in UAE.
- By establishing GI tags for their produce.

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② Socio-economic transformation:

- Building up their confidence in their own art.
- Better trust and assimilation.
- less poverty and unemployment

Challenges:

① Lack of awareness in how to utilise the art for economic gains.

② Declining arts: A majority of them are moving away from their culture. (effect of globalisation).

③ poverty and isolation due to rugged terrain.

④ Lack of channels to propagate. Govt. conduct "Adi Mahotsav" from time to time to promote tribal arts.

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3. Though the Government of India Act, 1919 proposed some radical administrative changes, it remained short of fulfilling aspirations of Indians. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 ने कुछ मौलिक प्रशासनिक परिवर्तनों का प्रस्ताव किया, तथापि यह भारतीयों की आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने में असमर्थ रहा। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

- British govt. in 1920s faced various pressure both internally and in Britain to bring constitution changes in India. In this backdrop August declaration of 1917 paved the way for Govt. of India act 1919.

GoI Act 1919 : radical changes :

1. Bicameralism at centre.
2. expanded the seperate electorate to Sikh, European, Anglo Indians.
3. It introduced dyarchy at the provinces to give them more freedom.

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(4) It increased the number of Indians in the executive council from 1 to 3.

However it remained short on the demands:

→ the goal of self governance/rule remained a far sighted.

→ Civil services age and representation was an issue.

→ The effective veto was still under viceroy.

→ Indians were not given important posts.

→ further acts like Rowlatt act and Jalliawala Bagh further created resentment.

The resentment due to the act caused Indians to lauch Non-cooperation movement under Gandhiji.

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4. Often deemed as the 'forgotten conflict', the Korean War had far-reaching implications. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

प्रायः 'विस्मृत संघर्ष' के रूप में ज्ञात कोरियाई युद्ध के दूरगामी प्रभाव थे। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Korean war took place between (1952-53) after Japan lost its supremacy over Korea and it was divided between North and South Korea on 38th parallel.

forgotten conflict:

→ After the status quo which was established after the war, the things have not changed much in the last 60 years

→ No Bilateral agreement to unify Korea was initiated from either side.

However it had far reaching implications:

① It became a ground for cold war

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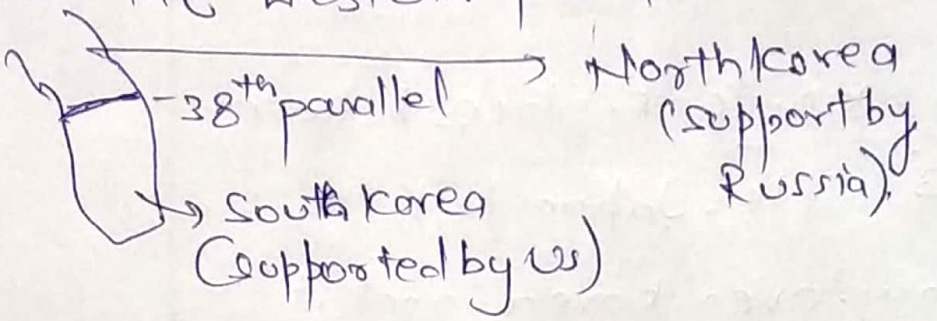
in the western pacific.



(2) The dictatorship in North Korea has led to its nuclearisation. creating terror specially for Japan.

(3) It also became at tussle ground for ideologies - communism in North Korea. & Capitalism in South Korea.

India mediated b/w them in 1953 to maintain the status quo, It can do the same now to diffuse the tension. given its global reputation.

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5. Explaining the origin of earth's magnetism, discuss its significance with special reference to its interaction with solar particles. (150 words) 10
पृथ्वी के चुम्बकत्व की उत्पत्ति की व्याख्या करते हुए, सौर कणों के साथ इसकी अंतःक्रिया के विशेष संदर्भ में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Our earth behaves as a magnet with its own magnetic field that helps in protection of life around the planet.

Origin

- Earlier theories suggested a presence of strong magnet at core but given its high temp. it was discarded.
- latest evidence suggest that core is in molten state with metals like Iron, due to which it has free electrons which circulates inside it and create a magnetic field through electro-

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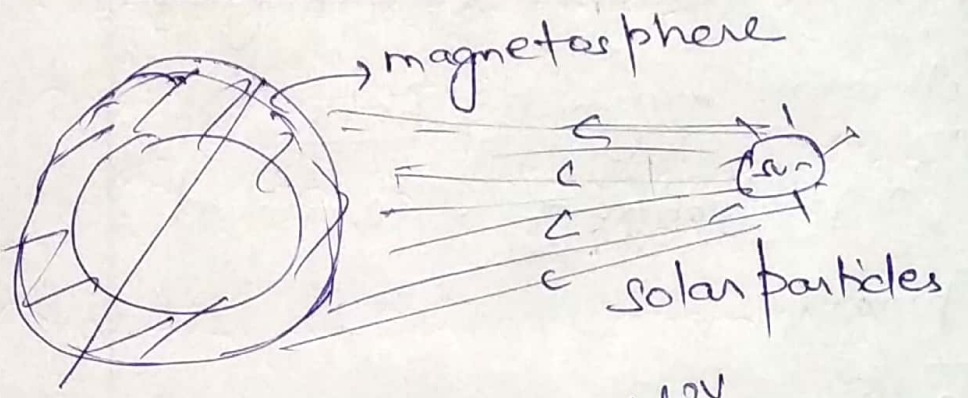
- magnetic induction.

Interaction with solar particles:)



→ solar particles and UV rays often interact with magnetosphere around to create colourful patterns in poles

Aurora Australis — Aurora Borealis.

→ It also protects us from harmful particles that can cause skin burns and are carcinogenic.

Magnetosphere plays a crucial role in sustaining life on the earth.

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6. Discussing the challenges pertaining to dam safety in India, highlight the potential of Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project to address them. (150 words) 10

भारत में बांध सुरक्षा से संबंधित चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करते हुए, उन्हें दूर करने के लिए बांध पुनर्वास और सुधार परियोजना की क्षमता पर प्रकाश डालिए।

India has around 20 major rivers creating a huge water network with irrigation and hydroelectric potential.

A various network of dams are created to utilise this potential

[eg] Indira Sagar - Narmada.
Rihand dam - Mahanadi
Nagarjunsagar - Krishna.

Challenges pertaining to dam safety:

Recent conflict between Kerala and Tamil Nadu over mullaperiyar dam has brough this issue to limelight.

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issue of dam safety:

① Some dams are very old and large whose collapse can cause large scale flooding

(eg) seen in Uttarakhand floods 2021.

② Reservoir induced seismicity that can cause small earthquakes destabilising the region.

③ Emissions caused by old dams.

DRIP project - Dam rehabilitation and improvement project.

- maintenance of existing dam with new technology
- establish new supporting structures
- management of dams in terms of water level.

Dam management and safety is crucial to maintain the disaster resilience and generate energy.

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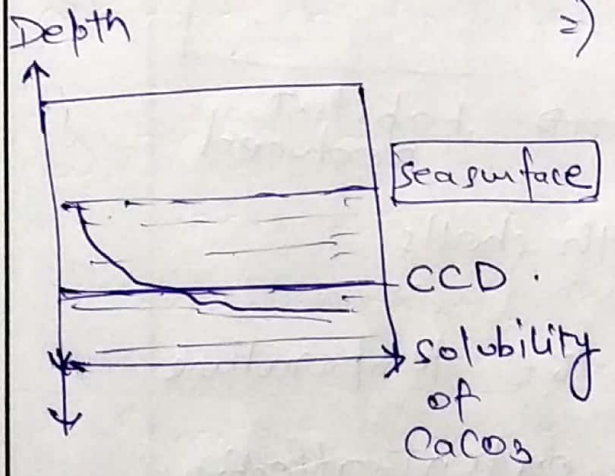
7. What is understood by Carbon Compensation Depth (CCD)? Discuss the implications of the rise in this depth due to anthropogenic warming as well. **(150 words) 10**

कॉर्बनेट क्षतिपूर्ति गहराई या कार्बन कंपनसेशन डेप्थ (CCD) से क्या अभिप्राय है? साथ ही, मानवजनित तापन (एंथ्रोपोजेनिक वार्मिंग) के कारण इस गहराई में हुई वृद्धि के निहितार्थों की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Carbon Compensation depth is the depth in the sea below which CO_2 concentration increases due to dissolution of $CaCO_3$ (high pressure cold water).



⇒ Due to this the shells of animals gets dissolved.

Anthropogenic warming :- has led to increase in CO_2 concentration in sea due to which CCD has risen upwards.

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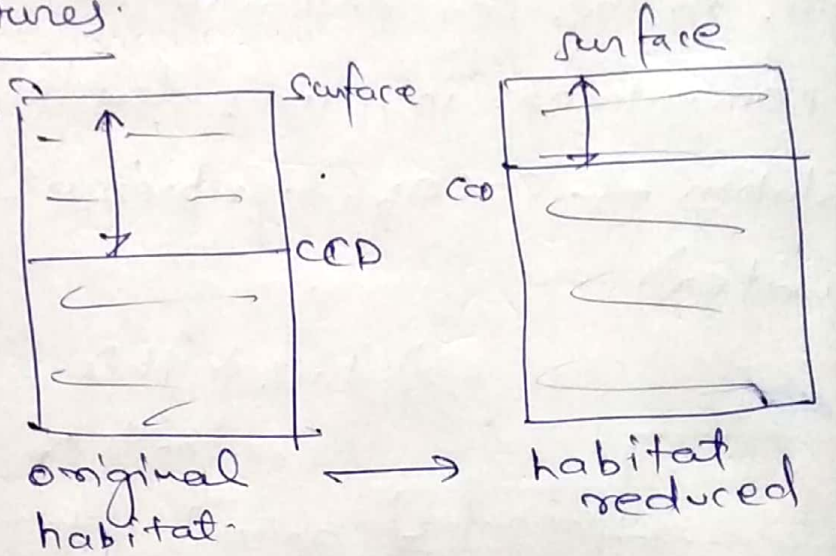
implications:-

① Increasing acidity of the sea.

② Affecting the habitat of creatures.

eg



→ for creatures with shells.

③ Can also increase the temperature of oceans to some extent affecting the maritime ecosystem.

Global community should limit itself to the targets established by COP26 UNFCCC Glasgow summit.

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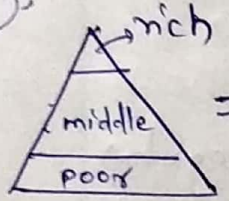
8. Explaining the concept of social mobility and its relationship with equality, mention the impediments in ensuring it. (150 words) 10
सामाजिक गतिशीलता की अवधारणा और समानता के साथ इसके संबंध की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसे सुनिश्चित करने में आने वाली बाधाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Social mobility refers to the ability of the next generation to move up the socio-economic ladder and improve the standards of living.

Relationship with equality:

(+) Directly related with equality. Better the social mobility more is the equality.

(2).



Unequal Society.

⇒

Comparitively equal

} moving up the social ladder can lead to uniform distribution in section

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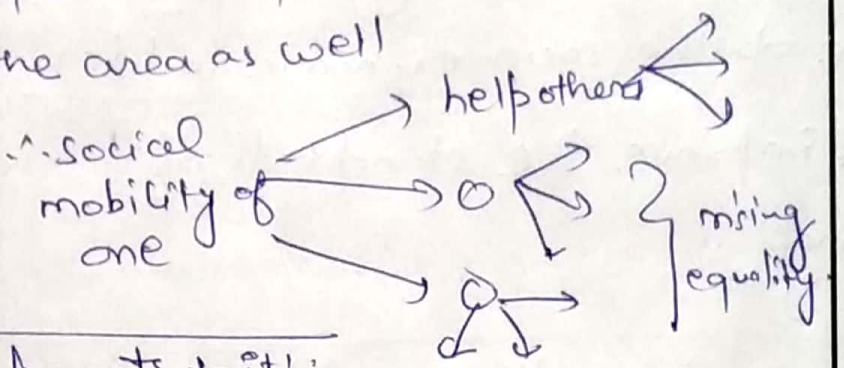
(3) Social mobility has a cascading impact.

(eg) when one member of poor family uplifts himself, he can help others in the area as well



impediments to it:

(1) poor human resource in terms of health → less productivity
& education → poor education with limited employment

(2) Lack of skills: only 5.4% in India has formal skills.

(3) Wage disparity: low and irregular wage in informal sector.

India has been ranked 76/82 in Social mobility index (WEF) 2020 showing the inequality trend in the country.

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9. In view of demographic changes in recent decades, do you think India needs a two-child policy? Discuss in light of various strands of the debate surrounding this issue. (150 words) 10

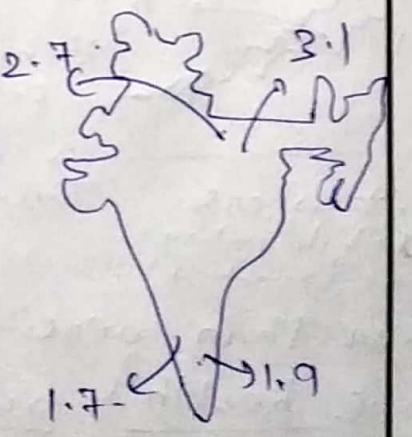
हाल के दशकों में जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तनों को देखते हुए, क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत में दो-बच्चों की नीति (टू चाइल्ड पॉलिसी) की आवश्यकता है? इस मुद्दे से संबंधित बहस के विभिन्न पहलुओं के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Recent finding of NFHS-5 suggests that India has reached fertility rate of 2.0 that is below replacement rate showing signs of stabilisation.

Two child policy: norms limiting the family size to 2 children only with an aim to stabilise population.

Arguments in favour:

(1) Skewed fertility rate: Though overall rate is low but still Bihar & UP have high fertility rate which can be curbed through this policy.



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(2) Faster stabilisation compared to the present trend ∴ stability in resources can be achieved.

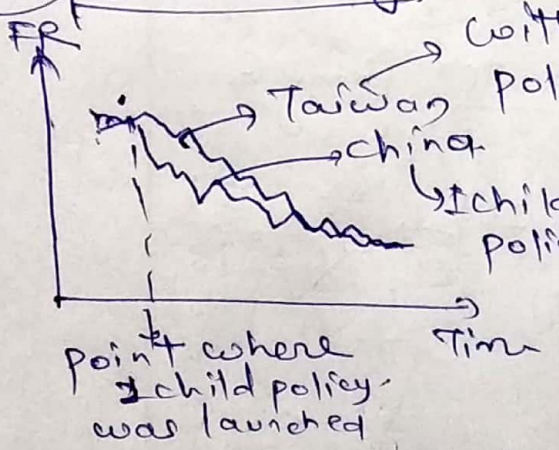
(3) less pressure on working population.

Arguments against :-

(1) Goes against a person's right to choice.

(2) May hurt religious sentiments as procreation is considered an important part.

(3) Case study :-



Both of them reached stabilisation at same time

Rather than coercing, India should improve health & awareness to limit the family size.

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10. Globalization is incredibly efficient but has so far been incredibly unjust. Examine the statement in the context of developing countries like India. (150 words) 10

वैश्वीकरण अद्वितीय रूप से दक्ष है परन्तु अब तक अत्यधिक अन्यायपूर्ण रहा है। भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalisation is the interconnectedness of a country's economy, culture and trends with the rest of the world.

India opened its economy to the outside world in 1991.

Globalisation is efficient:

1. provide new trade avenues.
   - New market
   - New resources
   - New demands.
2. Increases the choice for consumers in cuisines, Apparels etc.
3. Can help in propagation of art forms throughout the globe.
4. Help in take note of comparitive advantage (eg) labour in case of India.

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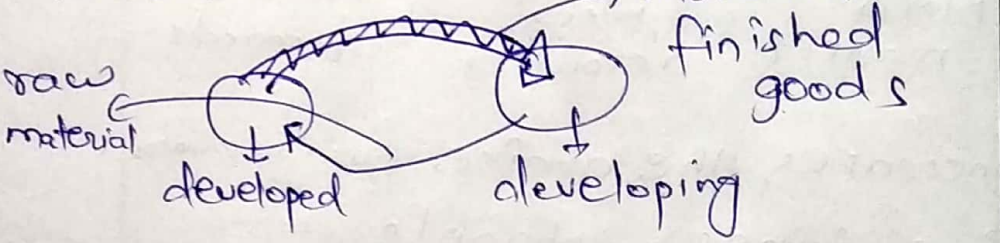
(5) Can lead to introduction of new technology and research for development

However it has been unjust for developing countries:-

(1) Homogenisation and losing the cultural identity due to imitation of west.

(2) Trade has been largely beneficial to western nations



(3) issue of debt trap and Neo-imperialism. (eg) Hambantota port (SL) to china.

Globalisation is a double edged sword which should be used effectively as per the country's advantage.

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11. "It would not be completely wrong to state that in India, art is religion and religion is art." In light of the statement, discuss the impact of various religions on art in India, citing relevant examples. (250 words) 15

"यह कहना पूर्णतः गलत नहीं होगा कि भारत में कला ही धर्म है और धर्म ही कला है।" इस कथन के आलोक में, प्रासंगिक उदाहरण देते हुए भारत में कला पर विभिन्न धर्मों के प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए।

In India, religion is considered as a way of life, due to which it is intertwined with the lifestyle and hence reflected in the art forms.

Impact of religion on artforms:

(1) Dance: Many dance forms are associated with the religious themes.

eg Bharatnatyam - shows devdasi dedication.

- Kuchipudi
- Manipuri } shows vaishnav tradition

- Mohiniattam depicts the tale of Lord Krishna taking form of Mohini to defeat Asurs.

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(2) Paintings: Many paintings are related with religious themes and are believed to ward of evils.

(eg) use of Swastika (卐) in various religions.

(3) Sculpture: The sculpture art is also based on religious theme

(eg) Bearded priest - IVC.
Natrajan sculpture - chola.

(4) Architecture:

→ Depiction of creatures on the temple walls.

(eg) Jataka tales in Sanchi stupa.
. Sculptures on Khajuraho wall.
. Ajanta caves in Maharashtra shows paintings of Bodhisatva.

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- Ellora caves illustrate all 3 religion - buddhism, jainism, Hinduism.

→ Use of vastushastra which contructing monuments and homes.

→ Use of arch dome in islamic architecture → an important feature of mosque.

Thus art forms are instrumental in reconstructing the religious history as well as cultural aspects of ancient India.

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12. Despite organizational apathy from the Indian National Congress in its initial years, the working class in various parts of the country subsequently participated overwhelmingly in the nationalist movement. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के प्रारंभिक वर्षों में संगठनात्मक रूप से इससे दूर रहने के बावजूद, देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में मजदूर वर्ग ने बाद में राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन में प्रभावशाली रूप में भाग लिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

India National movement was a culmination of various events and ideologies among which the working class also played a crucial role.

Initial organisation apathy from INC:

- Initial phase of congress was dominated by Moderates whose aim was self rule under British empire.
- methods were PPP - petition, prayers & propaganda.
- Their apathy is manifested in the facts that the did nothing to

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support or reform the Indian factories act 1882, 1991.

Despite this working class participation was seen on various instances:

① Workingmen's club by Sasipada Banerjee and journal shramjeevi

② Bombay mill & millhands association by N.M Lokhanday to improve labour condition

③ Various strikes were organised during Swadeshi and supported by Tilak's Kesari & Maratha

④ It got a new push during formation of ILO in 1919 post world war I.

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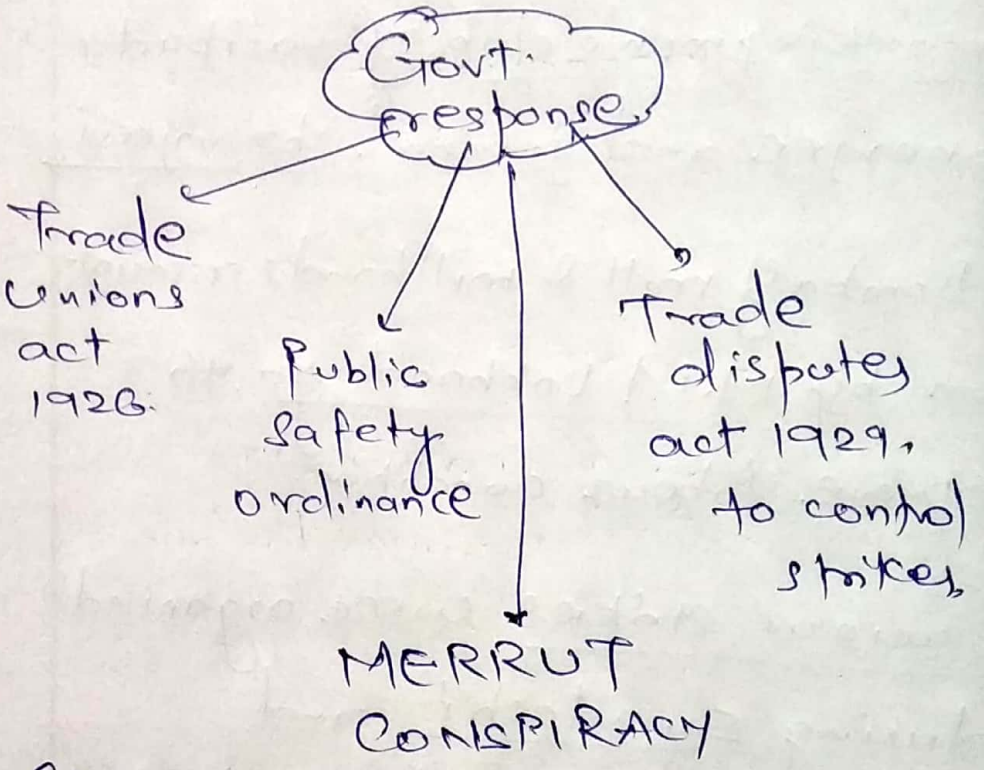
(5) formation of All India trade union congress (1920) under presidentship of Lala Lajpat Rai.



labour movements gave a push to the National movement both in ideology and support.

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13. Though some of his early measures restored faith among the Indians in the liberal tradition of England, Lord Ripon's tenure did not bring about significant changes in the conservative mindset of the colonial bureaucracy. Comment. (250 words) 15

यद्यपि लॉर्ड रिपन द्वारा किए गए कुछ शुरुआती उपायों ने इंग्लैंड की उदार परंपरा में भारतीयों के विश्वास को पुनर्बहाल किया, तथापि उसके कार्यकाल में औपनिवेशिक नौकरशाही की रूढ़िवादी मानसिकता में महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव नहीं हुए। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Lord Ripon was the viceroy of India from 1880-1884 during which he initiated various reforms.

Reforms initiated:

- Repeal of vernacular press act 1878 to give more freedom of press.
- Indian factories act 1882 - to improve the condition of labours in the factories and limiting work hours.
- Ilbert Bill controversy - where

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he opposed the discriminatory provision of Europeans not tried by a brown judge.

- He is regarded as the father of local self governance in India that laid the foundation of grass root democracy

→ His short tenure did bring some faith in the Indians but did not made a dent on the colonial bureaucracy.

- The discriminatory provisions of civil services still continued.

(eg) Age - 19.
Conducted in England.

- Policy of divide and rule

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

which was seen in partition of Bengal.

- Limit the education avenues for Indians [eg] Indian university act 1904 making higher education difficult to access.

- Indians were still not allowed higher posts in Army.
  [eg] highest post - subedar.

- Legislative powers were very limited.
  ie- Official majority
  - no power to discuss budget and vote.
  - No representation in executive council till 1909.

Due to such rigid attitudes, the formation of INC (Indian national congress) became inevitable in 1885.

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14. The New Social Movements in post-independence period made an important beginning in awakening the society against injustices and deepened the very notion of democracy in India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर अवधि में नए सामाजिक आंदोलनों ने अन्याय के विरुद्ध समाज को जागरूक बनाने में एक महत्वपूर्ण शुरुआत की और भारत में लोकतंत्र की धारणा को सुदृढ़ किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Post independence period saw a variety of movements given the new dynamics and changing nature of demands after independence.

New social movements :- awakening in the society :-

(1) Gender based movements :- To fight against injustice to women and demand equality and better conditions.

eg. • Anti rape movement
• Anti Dowry movement
• Anti-arrack movement - against alcohol that leads to domestic violence

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ In modern times it is also extented to # me too.

(2) Environment movements :- to protect the exploitation and felling of trees.

eg Chipko movement under Sundarlal Bahuguna.

(3) Dalit movements - like Dalit panther movements to fight against injustice and gain political powers

(4) Child protection movements -

- to prevent the menace of child labour.

eg Bachpan Bachao andolan.

(5) Caste based movements to support the other backward sections

eg Mandal report granting 27% reservation

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(6) Governance movements :- to reform the process [eg] Anti corruption movement (2014).

[eg] MKSS Jan Sunwai - lead to RTI act 2005.

(7) Tribal movements - of livelihood and rehabilitation.

[eg] Narmada Bachao andolan.

Due to these movements various acts were passed by the government.

- Child labour act
- Protection to SC & ST act 1989
- RTI act 2005
- Anti dowry act made stringent.

New social movements were able to bring reforms showing the power of public participation.

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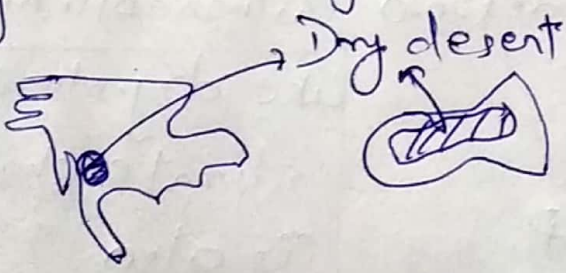
15. What are the reasons for recurrent and often catastrophic wildfires in places like Australia and the United States? Are there any lessons to be learnt from these events by India? Explain adequately. (250 words) 15

ऑस्ट्रेलिया और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका जैसे देशों में बार-बार और प्रायः विनाशकारी वनाग्नि के क्या कारण हैं? क्या भारत को इन घटनाओं से कोई सीख लेनी चाहिए? विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

January 2020 saw one of the most devastating wildfires in Australia. killing over 2 lakh animals.

Reasons for these wildfires in Australia and US:-

① Dry regions coupled with climate change leads to ignition.



② climatic aberrations due to events like El-nino in 2020.

③ Lack of quick response due to

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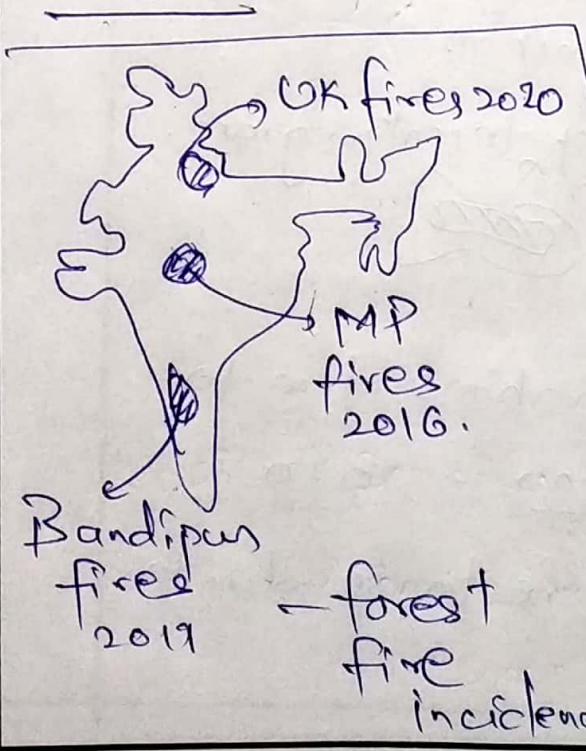
isolated, not habitable areas which escalated fire.

(4) Human errors: Such as electric sparks, cigarettes, often lead to small ignition which catches quick fire.

(5) proper plan of action to deal with fire as calamity.

India:



India given vulnerabilities like dry climate, climate change is also vulnerable and should look.

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

lessons that should be learned:

① climate change adaptation, through measures like green cover increase, mulching, litter collection.

② Take the local community into account and train them accordingly

eg 2019- Bandipur fires
locals were the first to report

③ Hazard mapping to fires and real time surveillance with drones, satellites.

④ A proper action plan under NDMA 2005 to deal specifically with fires.

By taking following course of action, resilience can be build against the disaster.

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16. Discuss why India needs a cross border flood management mechanism. Also, state the major issues in cross border flood management and suggest remedial measures in this context. **(250 words) 15**

चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत को सीमा-पार बाढ़ प्रबंधन तंत्र की आवश्यकता क्यों है। साथ ही, सीमा-पार बाढ़ प्रबंधन से जुड़े प्रमुख मुद्दों को वर्णित करते हुए इस संदर्भ में उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

India share many transboundary rivers with other nations, which makes the cooperation necessary to deal with floods and water issues.

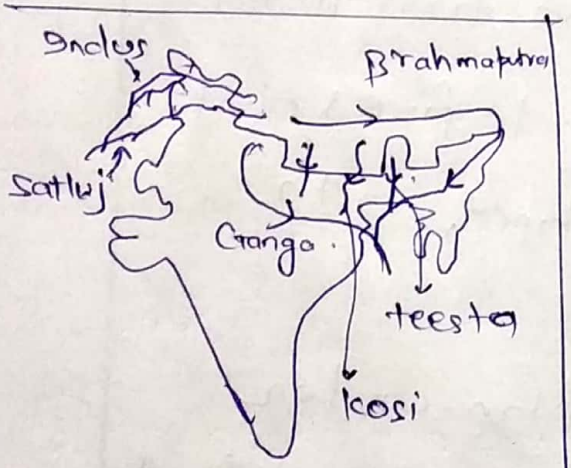

Fig Some transboundary rivers

Need for cross border flood management

(1) Flooding by transboundary rivers in areas like:-

- Kosi - "Sorrow of Bihar"
- Brahmaputra - flooding in Assam since (2018).

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(2) Mismanagement of dams on the upper riparian nations can cause flash floods.

eg China constructing dam on tributary of Brahmaputra. which can make the water control at will of China.

(3) Timely info. can help in better preparedness and evacuation.

Issues:

- lack of proper treaties.

eg we have no treaty with China only info. sharing agreement

- Issues with existing treaties.

eg Indus water treaty 1960. Both sides voicing concerns.

- Lack of proper communication

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channel between nations.

- No standard guidelines regarding water sharing
- Lack of capacities of small nations like nepal to monitor and report.

remedial measures:

① A multilateral water sharing agreement and grouping can be devised.

② India can help neighbours in capacity building.

③ Negotiation with countries like China on international forums like SCO.

④ Hazard mapping for flooding areas.

A better water sharing agreement can help in optimum utilisation of water resources

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Depletion of water resources in India is both a geo-climatic phenomenon as well as a result some short-sighted government policies. Discuss.
(250 words) 15

भारत में जल संसाधनों का ह्रास एक भू-जलवायु (जियो-क्लाइमेटिक) घटना के साथ-साथ कुछ अदूरदर्शी सरकारी नीतियों का परिणाम है। चर्चा कीजिए।

As per Niti aayog's composite water management index 40% of India will face water stress by 2030.

This shows depletion of water resources due to rising demands which is a result of:

(1) Geo-climatic phenomenon:

(i) Climate change leading to more evaporative losses.

(ii) Concentration of rainfall in time and space leads to heavy flow and less percolation.

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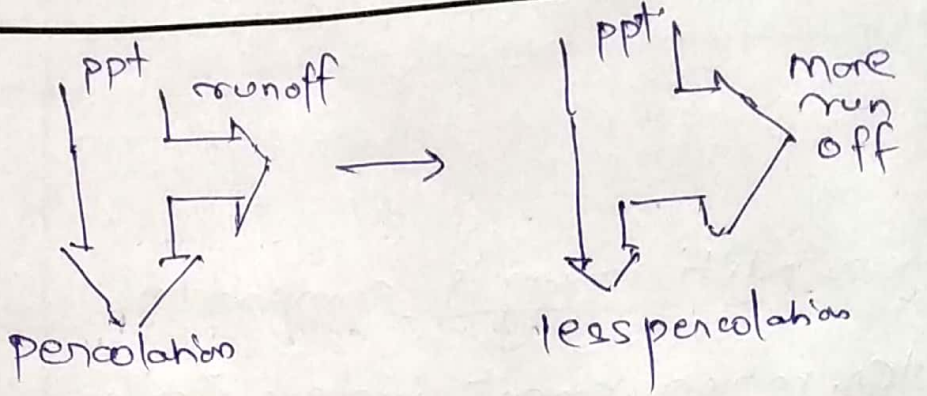


(iii) Desertification that affects the storing capacity of water by soil.

(iv) Destruction of aquifiers due to landslides in mountaneous region.

Short sighted govt. policy:

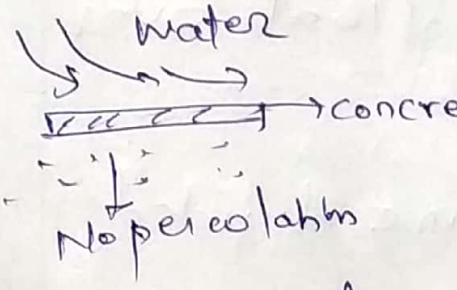
(1) 89% of groundwater is used for irrigation.

- govt. supplies free electricity to feeders and no regulation on borewell digging in farms.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

leading to irrational use of water. - over irrigation.

(2) Overconstruction leading to concretisation hence less percolation



∴ effective land use policy is needed

(3) No ground water fee charged, due to which irrational use of water is done

(4) Construction and encroachment of wetlands.

Way forward
- Geo hydrological mapping
- River basin management
- Revival of traditional water harvesting structures
- watershed management

Govt. has also launched "PM Krishi Sinchai" yojana to enhance water use efficiency.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What are the major lithospheric plates? How and why do these plates move? (250 words) 15

प्रमुख स्थलमंडलीय प्लेटें कौन-सी हैं? ये प्लेटें कैसे और क्यों गति करती हैं?

As per plate tectonics theory outr lithosphere is divided into plates that floatr over asthenosphere.

These plates are divided into → major plates
→ minor plates

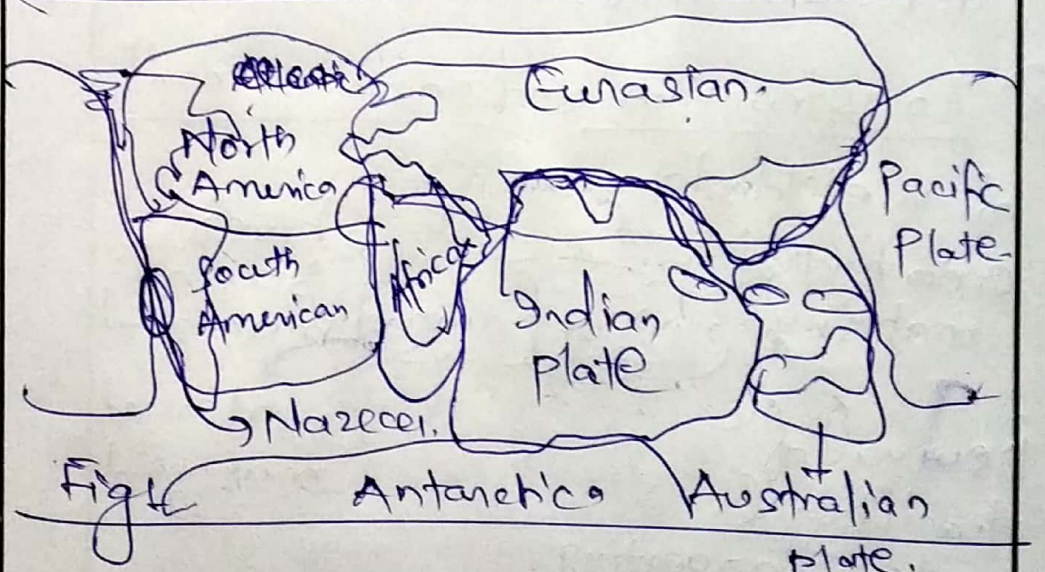


Fig 1

→ The movement of these plate determine the distribution of continents and oceans

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How does they move?

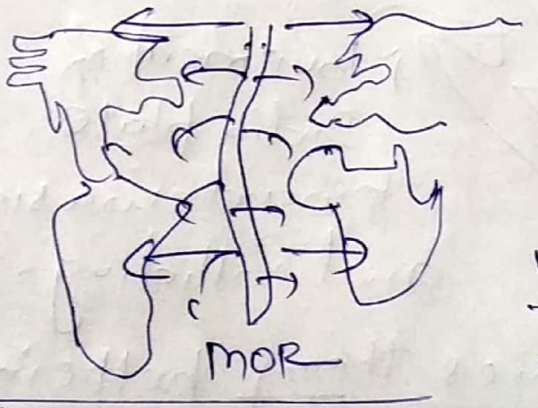
The plates moves over asthenosphere and interact with each other

- Continent - continent
- Continent - Ocean
- Ocean - ocean

These 3 are responsible for features like fold mountains, earthquake, volcanos.

They move according to the direction of mantle plumes underneath

eg



Mid-oceanic ridge of Atlantic moves the plates away.

Why do they move?

The reason behind the movement

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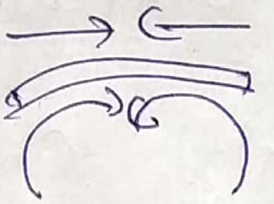
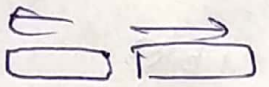
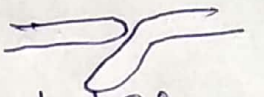
of plates is the direction of mantle plumes.





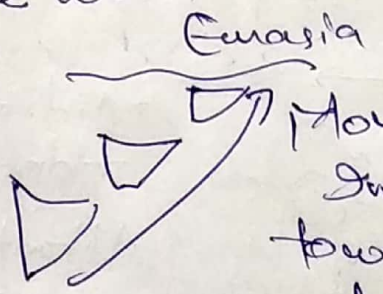
plates diverge.



plates converge.

→ This is responsible for the movement of plates giving shape to the world

eg



Movement of India plate toward eurasia and colliding

Plate tectonics theory helps in successfully explaining many features and process on earth.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. There exists a wide gap between the constitutionally professed secularism and its practice in India. Do you agree? Substantiate with relevant arguments. **(250 words) 15**

संवैधानिक रूप से घोषित पंथनिरपेक्षता और भारत में इसे व्यवहार में लाने के बीच एक व्यापक अंतर मौजूद है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? प्रासंगिक तर्कों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

SC in SR Bommai vs Union of India termed secularism as one of the basic structure of the constitution.

Constitution of India has professed secularism through various provisions

(1) Article 25 – 28 provides for right to practise, profess and propagate religion

- Prevent state to support any particular religion.
- provisions for religious education in educational institutes.

(2) The "word" secularism was

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explicitly added in preamble after 42nd CA 1976.

(3) Under Article 15 - No person shall be discriminated solely on grounds of religion.

However there are various issues seen in practise.

(1) Religious intolerance among groups leading to-
- Riots (eg) 2002 Godhra riots.

(2) Issue of mob justice on pretext of hurting religious sentiments
(eg) Sacrilege issue in Punjab.
- Mob lynching.
- Blasphemy issues in Punjab.

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(3) Political mobilisation in the name of religion. with targetting a particular group for vote bank.

(4) Ghettoisation of particular community leading to economic impoverishment.

(5) However, these incidents are exceptions and used by anti-social elements to create instability there are various instances of co-operation between state and religion to foster peace.

As per Karl marx, Religion is half brother of administration hence should be used to foster peace rather than inciting violence.

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20. India spends less than one per cent of GDP on care work infrastructure and services. In view of the statement, explain how increased public investment in care economy infrastructure can be instrumental in meeting multiple policy objectives. **(250 words) 15**

भारत द्वारा देखभाल से संबंधित अवसंरचना और सेवाओं पर जी.डी.पी. के एक प्रतिशत से भी कम व्यय किया जाता है। इस कथन के आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था अवसंरचना (केयर इकोनॉमी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर) पर सार्वजनिक निवेश में वृद्धि कई नीतिगत उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने में कैसे सहायक हो सकती है।

Care economy infrastructure refers to the work done to take care of children, sick, elderly etc.

Issues with Care economy infrastructure

→ largely informal with majority constituting as housewives.

→ unpaid work - Care work over 90% is unpaid and is highly skewed towards females.

→ lack of proper recognition in the formal economy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

-> policy imperatives are not sufficient to support care work.

(eg) insufficient allocation.

Increase in public investment -

can help in meeting multiple targets:

(1) Gender justice: with care work being recognised and formalised

(2) Increase in female labour force participation rate (presently 23.3%)

(3) Reduction in poverty due to employment prospects.

(4) Development of human resources

[eg] proper elderly care can give boost to silver economy and 2nd demographic dividend

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→ proper child care can lead to better cognitive development

(5) Contribution to the economy:

- more formalisation
- revenue generation
- Increased consumption expenditure

(6) Reduces stress and dependency of population leading to less suicides and better mental health.

Thus, recognition and development of care economy can help in contributing to India's target of 5 trillion $ economy by 2025.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1984)

Name of Candidate	Aishwarya Verma		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	547067
Center	online	Date	12th Nov '21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. To safeguard and uphold the freedom of speech and expression in India, it is imperative to adequately reform colonial laws that curtail free speech. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत में वाक् एवं अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता को सुरक्षित रखने और उसे बनाए रखने के लिए, मुक्त वाक् को कम करने वाले औपनिवेशिक कानूनों में पर्याप्त रूप से सुधार करना अनिवार्य है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 19 of the Indian constitution provides for free speech as the fundamental right for the citizens in India.

However there are many archaic provisions of the colonial times that curtain free speech such as:

→ Frequent use of sedition (Section 124A) of IPC) to curb the free speech.

→ use of telegraph act 1885 to shut down internet.

→ use of sec 144 CrPC to impose curfew.

→ Official secrets act 1904 to deny

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information.

Need for reforms:

① It impacts right to information that in turn impacts right to free choice.

② It goes against the spirit of the democracy.

③ It paves the way for an authoritarian state and reduces the government's accountability.

④ Rise in the IT culture, social media needs updation in these laws to reforms as per contemporary needs-

Reforms in such laws will ensure participatory governance and will empower the citizenry.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. What do you understand by the 'doctrine of neutrality'? Explain its significance for constitutional offices in the Indian context. **(150 words) 10**
'तटस्थता के सिद्धांत' से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय संदर्भ में संवैधानिक पदों के लिए इसका महत्व स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Doctrine of neutrality refers to principle of being neutral and free from bias while holding an important constitutional office such as speaker, governor etc.

Significance:

① It maintains the sanctity of the office and builds trust in constitutional democracy.

② It reduces the tension between centre and state and pave the way for cooperative federalism.

Eg Central control over governor's office leads to federal issues.

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(8) It gives the voice to the opposition and make sure that freedom of speech is upheld

eg Neutrality of speaker on the floor of parliament.

- In England speaker resigns from the political party after being elected.

(9) It ensures the efficiency of public offices as they are free from political interference

eg offices like CVC, CBI are often blamed for biasness towards ruling party.

Doctrine of neutrality ensures that the spirit of constitutionalism is upheld in the democracy.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Highlight the role of pressure groups in a democratic country. Also, differentiate between pressure groups in India and developed countries. (150 words) 10

एक लोकतांत्रिक देश में दबाव समूहों की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, भारत और विकसित देशों में दबाव समूहों के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Pressure groups are interest groups that affects the policy making without taking actual part in the elected government.

Ways
- electioneering
- lobbying
- propaganda.

Examples
- labour - MKSS
- Agriculture - AIKS
- Religious - RSS
- Student - AIBP

Role:

1. The represent a diverse section of the population that political parties fail to do so.

2. The ensure that voice of minority groups get heard
eg. Naz foundation for LGBTQ community.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) ensures grassroot activism and political participation.

(4) Make sure that government remains in touch with people.

Differences in pressure groups:-

India	Developed.
→ dominated by religious, agricultural, caste groups	→ dominated by the corporates, civil society organisations
→ various diverse interests.	→ economic interest
→ No specific law to govern them	→ lobbying is legal in nations like USA

pressure groups are useful in ensuring accountability of government and hence should be organised through a central law.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Highlighting the factors that have led to increased instances of delegated legislation and administrative adjudication, discuss the issues associated with these. (150 words) 10

प्रत्यायोजित विधान और प्रशासनिक न्यायनिर्णयन के बढ़ते दृष्टांतों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों को रेखांकित करते हुए, इनसे संबद्ध मुद्दों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Delegated legislations are the powers given by legislative authority to a body below it to frame the rules, law etc.

Administrative adjudication on the other hand are the judicial powers exercised by administrative authorities. eg Tribunals.

factors leading to increase of such cases:

① Delegated legislation: (DL)

→ Technical expertise

→ expediency and flexibility.

→ overburdened nature of legislature.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Administrative adjudication: (AA)

→ Huge pendency of cases in courts.

→ delay in proceedings.

→ swift and smooth functioning

issues:

① It goes against the separation of power. (admⁿ adjudication).

② Spirit of democracy is violated as non-elected representatives makes laws. (DL)

③ Lack of deliberation impacts policy making. (DL)

④ administrative adjudication might impact quality of judicial proceedings

The use of following tools must be regulated to ensure that the norms of democracy are not violated.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Highlight the significance of Gram Nyayalayas in providing inexpensive and speedy justice to people in rural areas. Also mention the issues being faced by them. (150 words) 10

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोगों को सस्ता और त्वरित न्याय प्रदान करने में ग्राम न्यायालयों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Gram Nyayalayas were established through Gram Nyayalaya act 2008

significance:

1. To reduce pendency of cases in courts. (3.5 crore).
2. To provide effective doorstep justice delivery in rural areas.
3. To give expedite justice avoiding delays in courts.
4. More flexible: Not guided by Indian evidence act, rather, Principles of natural justice.
5. To realise the spirit of Article 39A - provide free legal aid to poor

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

issues:

1. overlapping jurisdiction with taluk courts.
2. frequent appeals due to quality defeats the purpose as people end up in court.
3. lack of manpower (eg. notaries) in rural areas.
4. They are not able to reduce pendency of cases.

eg only 208/2500 sanctioned nyayalayas are established.

SC has recently notified states to notify the gram nyayalayas so that their full potential can be tapped.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Enumerating the key objectives of the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, discuss why the recent amendments in the act are seen as a matter of great concern for the development sector in India. (150 words) 10

विदेशी अभिदाय (विनियमन) अधिनियम के प्रमुख उद्देश्यों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इस अधिनियम में हाल के संशोधनों को भारत में विकास क्षेत्रक के लिए बड़ी चिंता का विषय क्यों माना जा रहा है।

Foreign Contribution Regulation act (FCRA) is enacted by ministry of Home affairs to ensure that the donations from foreign are used for lawful purposes.

Key objectives:

1. Control the money laundering.
2. regulate the donations which are often used to destabilise the nation.

   Eg Greenpeace (england) involvement in kudankulam protest.

3. ensure that money from foreign sources are not diverted for organised crimes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) ensure the political sovereignty.
eg Cambridge Analytica case.

Recent amendments

- 20% of administrative expense (earlier 50%)
- No diversion of foreign funds
- Donation to FCRA account SBI New Delhi
- enquiry before renewal of License

Impact on development sector:-

(1) Delay in disbursement of funds therefore stalling of projects.

(2) Less administrative expense means overburdened staff.

(3) More paperwork compliance.

(4) More political interference disincentivised foreign funding.

An optimum balance and trust building is essential to make FCRA purposeful.

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7. Dispute resolution should be seen not as a court where justice is administered, but as a service which is availed of. Discuss the statement in the light of Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) in India. **(150 words) 10**
विवाद समाधान को न्यायालय के रूप में नहीं देखा जाना चाहिए जहां न्याय का प्रबंध किया जाता है, बल्कि एक सेवा के रूप में देखा जाना चाहिए जिसका लाभ उठाया जाता है। भारत में ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) के आलोक में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

Due to increase in internet penetration the scope of dispute resolution has increased with the upcoming of Online dispute resolution (ODR)

Recently chattisgarh has constitu-ted 1st e-lok adalat.

ODR as a service:-

(1) Expedite resolution:- As it provides flexibility from public hearing, court appearance, that saves time.

(2) Inclusive nature:- As even remotest of persons can avail the service.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ A form of alternate dispute resolution.

- Arbitration
- Mediation
- Conciliation
- Negotiation.

- Any service as per needs can be availed.

④ Reduce the burden of courts (3.5 cr pending cases).

Issues

- Lack of awareness
- improper connectivity
- frequent appeals.

① DR as a tool should be promoted for bringing the efficiency to the process of ADR.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Section 33(7) of The Representation of People Act (RPA), 1951 should be amended to restrict contestation on only one seat for every candidate. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

प्रत्येक उम्मीदवार को केवल एक सीट से चुनाव लड़ने हेतु बाध्य करने के लिए लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम (RPA), 1951 की धारा 33(7) को संशोधित किया जाना चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए।

Representation of people's act 1951 (RPA) governs the conduct of election and political parties under ECI.

section 33(7) of RPA 1951 provides that :-

- No person can participate in election from more than 2 seats in :-
  - Lok Sabha
  - Legislative assembly
  - Rajya Sabha
  - Council of state.

→ This limit was imposed after the recommendation of Dinesh Goswami committee in 1991.

→ Now there are demands to reduce it to one seat :-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Benefits

① Election expenditure is reduced due to less byelection.

② Insurance to the bigger political leaders in case they lose their seat.

③ unfair for younger leaders who have to vacate their seats.

eg Recently Mamta Banerjee lost her seat in Bengal elections but she again contested from a different seat.

④ More burden of ECI to conduct by-election.

⑤ Policy paralysis as MCC is in force for longer period.

Even if the provision continues, the cost of by-election should be borne by political parties.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. The idea that Public Intent Data can play a transformative role in the public sector is not bereft of challenges. Discuss. (150 words) 10
यह विचार कि लोक प्रयोजन डेटा (पब्लिक इंटेंट डेटा) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रक में एक परिवर्तनकारी भूमिका निभा सकता है, चुनौतियों से रहित नहीं है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Public intent data is that data that is used for the benefit of public by ensuring effective delivery of service.

Examples
- Census data
- Health data.
  - Death rate
  - Birth rate
- Aadhar data.
- Surveys
- polls.

Benefits:-

① Better targetting of services and beneficiaries. Eg Aadhar for PDS.

② Better and targetted policy making.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Can help in rationalisation of subsidies.
→ Hence reduce unnecessary expenditure

(4) Can predict the future trends, demands etc
Eg Rise in elderly population by 2050 (19%).

Issues:

(1) privacy issues of individual as it is a fundamental Right.

(2) Risk of leakage of data and its misuse.

(3) Lack of infrastructure and professionals to analyse data.

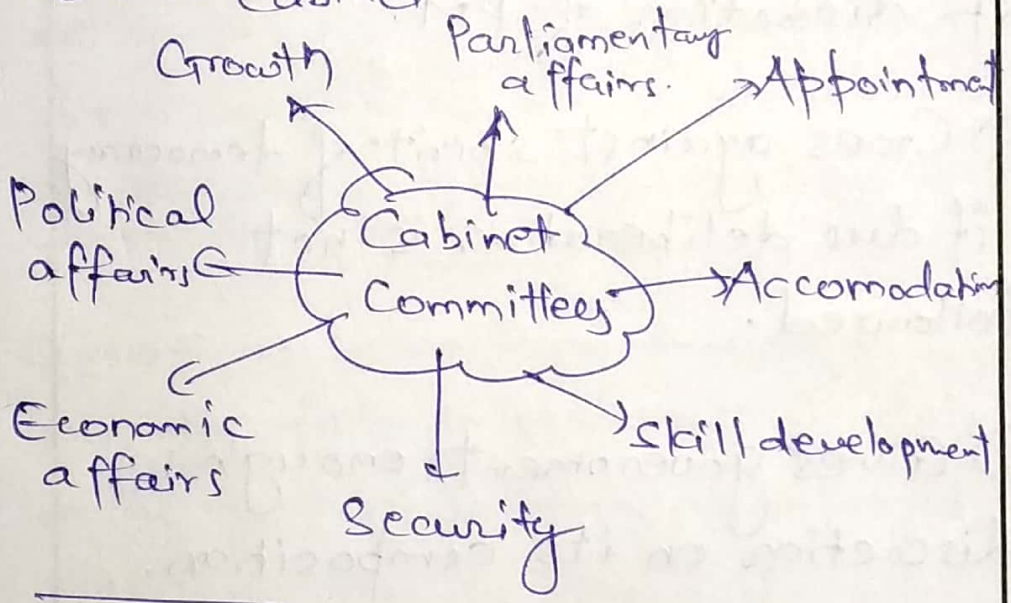
(4) Poor quality of data.

Infrastructure must be improved and manpower be skilled to get the best out of Public interest data.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Cabinet committees can play a crucial role in accelerating the government's decision-making and reforms. Critically evaluate. **(150 words) 10**
मंत्रिमंडल समितियां सरकार के निर्णय-निर्माण और सुधारों को त्वरित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकती हैं। समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Cabinet Committees are small extra constitutional bodies comprising of ministers and non-ministers to take effective and swift decision within Cabinet.



Benefits:

① Swift decision making as strength is less.

② Technical expertise as outside council is consulted.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) ensures swift implementation as they are directly connected with bureaucratic structure.

Issues:

(1) Less representation as they are at discretion of PM.

(2) Goes against spirit of democracy if due deliberation is not followed.

(3) Gives government enough discretion on its composition. Therefore prone to biasness

There should be a proper code of conduct for appointment and functioning of committee to ensure transparency.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. While the judiciary should not be a silent spectator when constitutional rights of citizens are infringed by executive policies, it must also not assume the role of the executive or pass policy prescriptions. Do you agree? Justify your stand with logical arguments. **(250 words) 15**

जब कार्यकारी नीतियों द्वारा नागरिकों के संवैधानिक अधिकारों का उल्लंघन हो तब न्यायपालिका को मूक दर्शक नहीं बने रहना चाहिए, साथ ही इसे कार्यपालिका की भूमिका भी ग्रहण नहीं करनी चाहिए अथवा नीतिगत निर्धारण जारी नहीं करना चाहिए। क्या आप सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ अपने रुख का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

separation of powers is one of the basic structure of our constitution However in case of India it is not water tight. It is characterised by a system of checks and balances.

Judicial activism :-

Sometimes when legislature and executive fails to perform their duty or the rights of citizens are infringed, Judiciary steps in others domain to protect the same.

The law making by judiciary to protect the rights of the citizens is called as judicial activism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Various instances:

① It helps in expedite the law making

eg Vishakha guidelines (1997) led to sexual harassment act

② Evolution of PIL to protect the rights of citizens.

③ Bringing reforms in institutions

eg Prakash Singh guidelines in 2006.

④ Evolution of basic structure in Keshvananda Bharti case (1973)

All these leads to better policy making.

Judicial overreach:

However when judiciary oversteps in others domain leading to faceoff it is judicial overreach.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Examples:-

① playing of National anthem in theaters → Domain of legislature in Prevention of insults to national honours (1971)

② Liquor ban case (2018)-

③ Economic domain of 2G case - cancellation of licenses.

④ Jolly LLB 2 cuts → domain of cinematograph act 1954.

This not only affects the credibility of judiciary but also leads to disputes with executive and legislature.

Judiciary must exercise judicial restrain wherever possible and should get involve only when it is absolute necessity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Local bodies have the constitutional status of being a third tier of the government, but are simultaneously subordinate to the State Government in several key functions and aspects. Analyse. (250 words) 15

स्थानीय निकायों को सरकार के तृतीय स्तर का संवैधानिक दर्जा प्राप्त है, लेकिन साथ ही कई प्रमुख कार्यों और पहलुओं के संदर्भ में ये राज्य सरकार के अधीनस्थ भी हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

73rd and 74th Constitutional amendment provided the constitutional status to panchayats and urban local bodies. (ULB).

This was done to strengthen the grassroot democracy and bottom up policy making.

However they are still subordinate to the state government in various aspects:-

① Funding:- 90% of panchayat funding and 50% of ULB needs are fulfilled by the funding from central and state governments.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- they have very less powers to levy taxes.
- Municipal bonds have not been a very prospective investment.

(2) Elections and nominations:

- Excessive control by the state bureaucracy.
- chairperson of panchayat shall be elected in such a manner as the state legislature determines.
- Control of state legislature over the - district planning committees
  - Metropolitan planning committees.

with respect to composition, manner of election and representation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- This gives them an indirect control over the Gram panchayat development plans.

(way forward)

→ More financial powers to 3rd tier.

→ approval of plans and implementation at panchayat level for small projects.

→ More autonomy in policy making and regulating its own procedure.

To realise the true spirit of grassroot democracy, strengthening the 3rd tier with financial and administrative decentralisation is necessary.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. It is not only institutional challenges faced by Election Commission but also the twin threats of money and muscle in Indian electoral politics that need to be addressed for free and fair elections in India to continue. Discuss.
(250 words) 15

न केवल निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा सामना की जा रही संस्थागत चुनौतियों, बल्कि भारतीय चुनावी राजनीति में धन और बाहुबल के दोहरे खतरे के मुद्दे को भी भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव जारी रखने के लिए संबोधित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 324 of Indian constitution provides for free and fair elections under Election commission of India (ECI).

However due to complex nature of Indian Elections there are various challenges:

① Institutional challenges by ECI:

(i) It lacks its own staff. It is dependent on the staff of central and state government for conducting elections.

(ii) Lack of skilled manforce to deal with upcoming dynamic issues such as rumours, fakenews etc on Social media.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) It does not have the power to deregister a political party.

(4) political interference affects its functioning.

(2) Money and muscle power in election:-

(i) Dinesh Goswami committee 1991 highlighted the issue of black money in election. Eg 69% money unaccounted

(ii) Culture of freebies prevailing in the society.

(iii) Vohra committee (1993) highlighted nexus of criminals and politicians

(iv) issue of violence, radicalisation before the elections.

(v) Induction of participants by political parties on the basis of money and "winnability" rather than character.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ways to address:

① Electoral funding:-

→ partial state funding of election (Indrajit Gupta committee, 1998).

→ Digitisation (no cash circulation). or donation.

→ Electoral bonds to be encouraged.

② political parties:

→ do not give tickets to criminals

→ allow information under RTI for increased transparency.

③ institutional reforms in ECI:-

→ MCC to have legal backing

→ independent staff for smooth & better autonomy.

→ powers to punish (More teeth to ECI)

Free and fair elections forms the backbone of democracy. Reforms should be implemented to ensure better representation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Fiscal federalism in India has evolved with time. Discuss in light of the developments in recent years. **(250 words) 15**
भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद समय के साथ विकसित हुआ है। हाल के वर्षों के घटनाक्रम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Fiscal federalism refers to the division of fiscal powers and funds between the centre and state.

Evolution:

① During independence:-

- Both finance commission and planning commission were constituted in 1950s where:-
- finance commission - devolution of funds between centre and state
- Planning commission:- funds for development purposes.

② Till 1991:- with time the share of state in divisible pool increased

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as well as powers to levy tax

VAT, sales tax. etc.

(3) post 1991:- The share of indirect tax increased for the 1st time

- inclusion of cess, surcharge which do not form the divisible pool.

(4) Recent developments:-

- Introduction of GST (indirect tax reforms) to subsume various centre & state taxes.

- Issue of compensation cess for 5 years between Centre and states

- changes in criteria of fund devolution by Finance commission

  - recent divisible pool - 41% (highest since independence)

- Abolition of planning commission.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Centre has recently increased the state limit to borrow to 5% of SGDP from earlier 3%.

- Shortfall of compensation cess has led to state borrowing from outside (under centre).

Way forward

- Making the recommendation of Finance commission binding
- More financial powers to states as they are more close to grassroot.
- financial powers to local bodies.

Finance commission is regarded as balancing wheel of fiscal federalism. Hence more powers to it can balance fiscal federalism better.

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15. What do you understand by Constitutionalism? Do you think a written constitution is a necessary condition to ensure Constitutionalism? Also, analyse various provision of the Indian constitution that ensures Constitutionalism. (250 words) 15

संविधानवाद से आप क्या समझते हैं? क्या आप मानते हैं कि संविधानवाद को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए लिखित संविधान एक आवश्यक शर्त है? साथ ही, संविधानवाद को सुनिश्चित करने वाले भारतीय संविधान के विभिन्न उपबंधों का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Constitutionalism means a government that is limited by the provisions of a written law or constitution.

Benefits of written constitution:

① Reduces arbitrariness:. By defining the functions and limits of various bodies.

② Prevents government from become authoritarian and ensures accountability.

③ Balance between centre and state is better. less federal tensions.

④ Protection of minority groups and rights of each individual.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, it is not necessary to have a written constitution to enforce Constitutionalism.

Nations like UK with parliamentary supremacy ensures constitutionalism without written constitution.

Issues:

- Room for arbitrary laws.
- depends on wisdom of law makers

Hence in my opinion though, an unwritten constitution can ensure constitutionalism but the provisions are better protected with written constitution.

Provisions in India: Ensuring constitutionalism.

① Independent judiciary as the guardian of the constitution.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) provision of judicial review for laws that ultravires the constitution.

(3) evolution of basic structure.

(4) A blend of rigidity and flexibility in amending constitution.

Ensuring Constitutionalism ~~can~~ means ensuring better protection of rights and liberty but it also can be amended to incorporate the contemporary needs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. It has been argued that digital monopolies pose a threat to the fundamental fabric of market-competition. In this context, examine the effectiveness of the regulatory framework in India to deal with digital monopolies. (250 words) 15

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि डिजिटल एकाधिकार बाजार-प्रतिस्पर्धा के मौलिक ताने-बाने के समक्ष खतरा उत्पन्न करता है। इस संदर्भ में, डिजिटल एकाधिकार से निपटने के लिए भारत में नियामकीय ढांचे की प्रभावशीलता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

The rise of internet and its penetration has increased the involvement of people in digital space. hence increasing the presence of digital services like e-commerce.

issues related to digital monopolies:-

① Tech giants like Amazon, flipkart, discourages the smaller market players by giving hefty discounts.

② They affect the right to choice of people.

③ They hamper the local market and hence the workforce

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

eg 11.1 crore people employed in MSMEs.

(4) Tax evasion by these tech giants due to presence in safe havens.

Indian regulatory framework:

(1) 100% FDI in market based e-commerce but not in inventory based.

(2) 6% equalisation levy on digital advertisement.

Issues:

(1) old provisions of Competition commission of India 2002 that does not incorporate the digital market.

(2) Lack of skilled work force in digital domain.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Lack of infrastructure and equipment to monitor.

Government has recently framed the new IT rules and intermediary guidelines to create a code of conduct for digital players for fair practices in digital space.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is often cited as an example of the rising politicisation of public institutions. In this context, identify the issues associated with the CBI's functioning. What steps can be taken to address these issues? **(250 words) 15**

केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) को प्रायः सार्वजनिक संस्थानों के बढ़ते राजनीतिकरण के उदाहरण के रूप में उद्धृत किया जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, CBI की कार्यप्रणाली से संबद्ध मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए। इन मुद्दों का समाधान करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Supreme court has termed CBI as "caged parrot" highlighting the influence of politicians over the public institutions.

Instances of political interference:
- Delay in appointment of various heads to bodies like CVC CBI
- functioning of Governor
- amending RTI act for more control over CIC.
- govt appointed officials in many boards such as RBI

Issues with CBI:

(1) It is not a statutory body. It derives its power from DSPE act 1946.

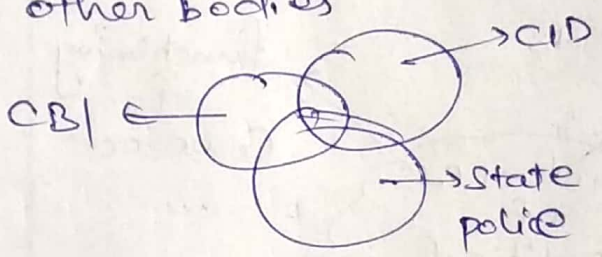
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Control of government in appointment

→ appointed by govt → PM, LOP, CJI } CBI director

③ <u>Overburdened</u>:- The ambit of CBI is very wide and the workforce is not upto the level.

④ <u>Overlapping jurisdiction</u>:- with other bodies



} No coherence

⑤ prevailing archaic laws and the new challenges such as cyber crimes with inadequately skilled workforce.

⑥ Issue of '<u>General consent</u>' with states. [eg] West Bengal withdrew it.

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Steps to resolve:-

1. provide security of tenure to other officers as well.
2. provide statutory status with independence to perform its functions autonomously.
3. Separate cadre for CBI with special training can be allowed.
4. Clearly demarcating the jurisdiction to reduce delay

   eg enforcement directorate - limited to economic frauds.

CBI is crucial to solve the complex cases, hence its independence should not be hampered at any cost.

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18. The focus of policy and governance has hitherto primarily been on output rather than the outcome. Not only does the Aspirational District Programme mark a change in the policy focus but also chooses a collaborative form of governance over a top-down approach. Analyse.
(250 words) 15

नीति और शासन का ध्यान अभी तक मुख्य रूप से आउटकम (परिणाम) के बजाय आउटपुट (मात्रा) पर केंद्रित रहा है। आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम न केवल नीतिगत केंद्रबिंदु में परिवर्तन को चिन्हित करता है, अपितु टॉप-डाउन एप्रोच (शीर्ष-पाद उपागम) के बजाय शासन के सहयोगात्मक शैली को अंगीकार करता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The policy making in India is more focussed towards output which can be seen in the quantum of coverage but not quality.

- 99% enrollment in education (primary) but quality is poor
- 10 crore families covered under Ayushman Bharat but quality of health care is poor.
- Skill India (to train over 2 crore) but outdated skill

Aspirational district programme by Niti aayog is a bit different in this aspect. It target 112 most backward districts for development

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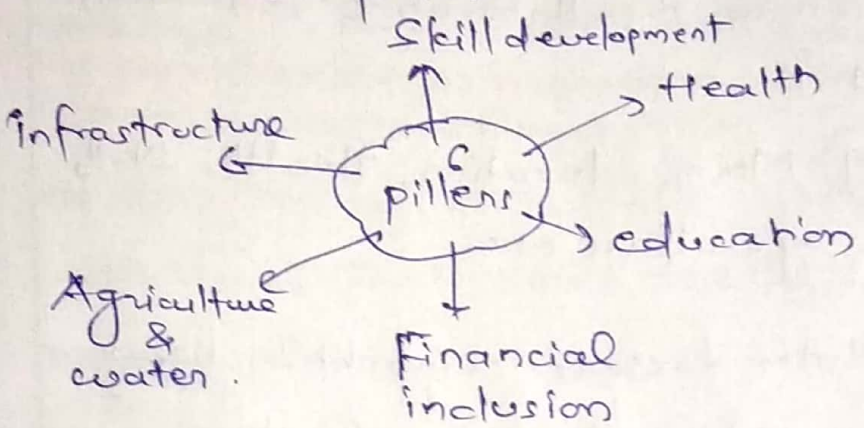
on 6 main pillers.



The policy focus is based on 3 principles.

- Convergence
- Collaboration
- Competition

Collaborative form of governance:

(1) It ensures collaboration between centre and state for different subjects that are in Centre and state list.

eg Health - state subject & Agriculture.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) It ensures collaboration in various sector.

(Eg) Min of education, Health, Skill, agriculture etc

(3) It also fosters competition between the states to ameliorate the condition of these districts as soon as possible.

By targetting the most backward districts, Aspirational district programme is truely upholding the spirit of inclusive growth.

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19. While various government initiatives (2) and policies have created opportunities for Self Help Groups (SHGs) (1), there are challenges (3) that still persist. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

जहाँ विभिन्न सरकारी पहलों और नीतियों ने स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHGs) के लिए अवसरों का सृजन किया है, वहीं कुछ चुनौतियां अभी भी विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Self Help Groups (SHGs) are group of individual that comes together to improve their standard of living by economically collaborating with each other.

eg

single person → Bank loan

not eligible

resources pooled → Bank available (loans)

↓

increasing bargaining power.

→ further they are also a tool for gender empowerment as as per NABARD - 50% of SHGs are operated by women.

eg SEWA, ~~Kanyashree~~ Kudumbshree Hiragund dairy.

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Govt initiatives and policies to support them:

1. SHG - Bank linkage programme by NABARD.
2. priority sector lending by banks.
3. MUDRA loans for small enterprises (most SHGs)
4. Stand up India scheme - for women entrepreneurs.
5. Technical support to SHGs by various societies and NGOs.

Challenges still persists:

1. Rising NPAs of Banks makes them averse towards risky lending.

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(2) Lack of technical and management expertise leads to shut down of many SHG within first 3 years

(3) issue of informal lending at high interest rates leads to debt.

(4) Lack of financial inclusion of members.

(5) lack of formal agreement within SHGs.

way forward

- proper registration and guidance for SHGs by government.
- special schemes dedicated to SHG needs.
- formal training to SHG.

SHG are tools of economic and social empowerment. Hence they must be encouraged for better inclusive growth

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. The principal constraint for India is trying to find solutions to 21st century problems using 19th century government structures. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के लिए प्रमुख बाधा 19वीं सदी के सरकारी ढांचे का उपयोग कर 21वीं सदी की समस्याओं का समाधान खोजने का प्रयास करना है। चर्चा कीजिए।

with rapid IT growth and globalisation the paradigms of governance are also changing. Domains like e-governance are transforming the governance landscape.

This also bring various problems with it which require dynamic solutions. In case of India it is hindered by archaic structures of 19th Century:-

(1) Civil services:- They are based on the rules of British era.

- Recruitment of generalists where now a days specialists are required for various special domains.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

eg District collector as head of law and order and also administrative functions

- Still use of the term "collector".

- Dominance of IAS in every top government post.

(2) Police reforms:- The present police code is based on Indian Penal code (1860).

- Post then due to various amendments it has become quiet bulky and complex.
- The method of recruitment is still old with new types of crimes such as cyber crime surfacing

(3) Economic structures:- The method of taxation - IT act 1967,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

revenue collection, is still old and bulky → Needs reforms

eg- GST 2017

→ Direct tax code under Akhilesh Ranjan committee.

(4) Education:

- Still based on rote learning and old methods whereas the new domains are surfacing everyday.

To become a global leader, India should reform these structure slowly and keep upto date for becoming a developed nation.

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2032)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 577067

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Aishwarya Verma

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

18th Dec 2021

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

Rajinder Nagar.

Prince Jindal

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2032)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि अनुच्छेद 22 के कुछ हिस्से मूल अधिकार नहीं हैं बल्कि भारत के नागरिकों के लिए 'मौलिक खतरे' हैं। भारत में निवारक निरोध सम्बन्धी कानूनों के मुद्दों पर बहस के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

It has been argued that some parts of Article 22 are not Fundamental Rights but 'Fundamental Dangers' to the citizens of India. Discuss in light of the debate on issues around the preventive detention laws in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is the only constitution in the world that provides for preventive detention under Article 22 of the constitution.

Article 22

Punitive detention	preventive detention
- About the rights of an individual after the crime	- regarding detaining a person that can cause threat to society in future
- As a curative measure.	- As a preventive measure.

Issues with preventive detention :-

① Goes against notion of separation of powers - as executive is

detaining a person without proper trial.

(2) Unlimited discretion which can led to misuse of power
- can be used against the opposition.

(3) It can be used to curb and suppress dissent.

eg Many writers & journalists are detained.

(4) It goes against the spirit of freedom and democracy.

(5) It may be influenced by the social stereotypes of the persons

eg. Can be used against the people of lower castes.

It is now high time that India should come out of colonial legacy and reform this derogatory practice.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. न्याय का प्रशासन, केवल अपराधी को दोषी ठहराने और निर्दोष को दोषमुक्त करने तक ही सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि इसका एक पक्ष निष्पक्ष और त्वरित सुनवाई भी सुनिश्चित करना है। इसके दृष्टिगत, भारत में विचाराधीन कैदियों की संख्या में वृद्धि के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों और उनके सामने आने वाली समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु किए गए उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The administration of justice is not limited to conviction of the guilty and acquittal of the innocent but also ensuring fair and speedy trial. In view of this, discuss the reasons behind increase in the number of undertrials in India and measures taken to ameliorate the issues faced by them. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

As per NCRB report, 2/3rd of the prison inmates are undertrials showing gross irregularities in the criminal justice system in India.

Reasons for increase in number of undertrials :-

① Misuse of power :- police frequently resorts to arrest even in petty issues which can be resolved through warnings.

② Delay in Justice - due to overburdened judiciary (3.5 crore cases) often the case drags for many years.

③ Issues in the quality of legal Services (poor) under Nalsa act 1987.

(4) Poverty: Majority of people are poor who cannot afford bail or lawyer.

(5) Lack of awareness regarding their rights.

Measures taken:

(1) Malimath Committee (on criminal justice system) - provides for release of undertrials if 1/3rd of sentence is complete.

(2) NALSA act 1987 - provides for legal aid to poor.

(3) provision of e-courts to access justice from far places.

(4) Tele-law initiative to get the legal access.

Article 39 provides for access to justice and free legal aid to poor. Reforms for undertrials will be a positive step towards this

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए विवेचना कीजिए कि हाल ही में गठित सहकारिता मंत्रालय किस प्रकार इन्हें प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करेगा। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting the significance of cooperatives in India, discuss how the recently created Ministry of Cooperation will give an impetus to them. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

97th Constitutional amendment act 2011 provided for formation of cooperatives as fundamental right. It also added section IX-B to the constitution.

Significance of cooperatives:

① Can boost production in a sector
eg Presently India is the largest milk producer due to cooperatives like Amul, Nandini, Sanchi.

② Can create employment to large section.

③ Increases Bargaining power to avail formal credit

④ Helps in women empowerment
eg Amul cooperatives – Women has a primary role to play.

(5) Can bring technical expertise in unorganised sector.

(6) Helps in improving social capital.

Ministry of Cooperation can provide impetus:

(1) Can help in reducing the regulatory compliance.

(2) Improve the infrastructural bottlenecks.

(3) Can help in Public private partnership in cooperatives.

(4) Better coordination in Multi-state cooperative society can be achieved.

(5) faster adjudication of dispute and Grievance redressal.

India should try to replicate the progress of cooperatives to agricultural sector. (As seen in China) to help increase farmer's income.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. NGT अधिनियम इस अधिकरण को केवल न्यायनिर्णायक भूमिका तक सीमित न रहने और तात्कालिक पर्यावरणीय आवश्यकताओं हेतु निवारण प्रदान करने की क्षमता के साथ एक अद्वितीय संस्थान के रूप में कार्य करने की अत्यधिक स्वतंत्रता प्रदान करता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The NGT Act gives much leeway to the tribunal to go beyond a mere adjudicatory role and act as a sui generis institution with the capacity to provide redressal for environmental exigencies. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

National Green Tribunal (NGT) was formed through NGT act 2010 to adjudicate on the environmental issues.

NGT act :: leeway to tribunals to go beyond ::

(1) NGT is not bound by Civil procedure code rather it is guided by principle of Natural justice.

→ This gives flexibility in working.

(2) Suo motu cognizance :: It can take action against the cases on its own

eg Ban of Meghalaya Rat hole mining (2017).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Faster adjudication:

→ As it is solely established for environmental purpose it can act fast and reduce burden on judiciary (3.5 crore pendency).

④ Expert opinion: NGT bench involves retired SC judge and an environment expert which can provide quick response in expertise.

⑤ It ensures accountability on the firms and state regarding the environment responsibility.

NGT is a good example how tribunals can help in better and quicker adjudication of cases provided the spirit of separation of power is upheld.

5. NFHS-5 द्वारा रेखांकित किए गए जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तनों के संदर्भ में, क्या आपको लगता है कि जनसंख्या नियंत्रण कानून सही दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
In the context of demographic changes highlighted by the NFHS-5, do you think population control legislations will be a step in the right direction? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently Uttar pradesh legislative assembly has approved population stabilisation bill to control the exploding population.

Whereas NFHS-5 (National family health survey) highlights that India's TFR is near the replacement rate (2.1) indicating population stabilisation.

This calls for a look towards population control legislations:-

(+) Benefits of act:-

(i) Mission mode targets.

(ii) faster stabilisation. (pop^n policy 2010).

(iii) Aggressive marketing & awareness regaring family planning.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) Skewed Nature

Kerala ← India → Bihar

Kerala → 1.7

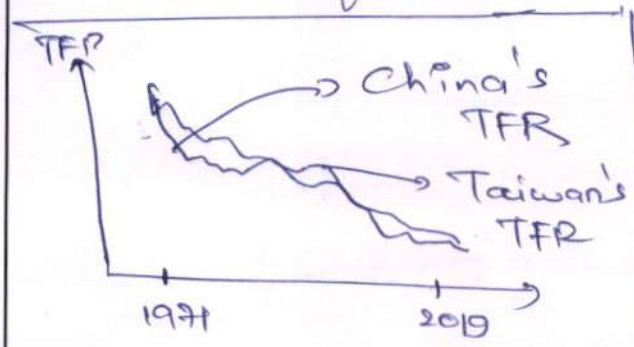
India TFR → 2.2

Bihar → 3.1

∴ Such states need extra attention.

Issues:

- Affects people right to choice
- Might hurt religious sentiments.
- Can create turmoil in the society
- Fertility directly linked to survival rates of child.



Case study

⇒ Data suggests that despite one child policy, china's TFR decline is almost same as taiwan (No one child policy).

Rather than coercing the population policy, a rugged health infrastructure and incentives for small families can better motivate people

6. PMAY-G की उपयोगिता इसके डिजाइन पर निर्भर करती है, जो पिछली ग्रामीण आवास योजनाओं की तुलना में एक उल्लेखनीय सुधार है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
The utility of PMAY-G hinges on its design, which is a marked improvement over the previous rural housing schemes. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

Government has launched PM Awas Yojana - Gramin to provide housing for all by building 2.1 crore units in the rural areas by 2022.

Market improvement over previous housing schemes.

① Bare necessity - Treats housing as bare necessity.

② Generates demand - Increases demand in the real estate sector after slump post RERA act.

③ Generates employment - provides a large section of people with employment → eg under MGNREGA

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) **Increased coverage** :- as per the income grouping

eg LIG - Low income group
MIG - middle income group.

- To bring equity in policy.

(5) **Convergence with other scheme**:

- Such as Swach Bharat abhiyan for construction of toilets.

(6) **Mission mode**: fixed timeline to finish construction of houses.

- Earlier scheme went lenient on this aspect

(7) Affordable housing is now under **Priority sector lending** providing more access to poor.

Thus, the effect of this scheme is seen in the increased demand in the other sectors as well.

7. भारत की पोषण स्थिति दीर्घ काल से लोगों के लिए खतरे का एक विषय रही है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में पोषण संकट की समस्या के समाधान हेतु उपाय सुझाइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The nutritional status of India has been a matter of long standing public threat. Discuss. Also, suggest measures to overcome the problem of nutritional crisis in India. (Answer in 150 words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

India has performed abysmally in Global hunger index 2021 - 101/116 which shows the issues regarding nutrition in India.

Global Nutrition report 2020

Stunting - 37.9% } of children
wasting - 20.8%
Anaemia ~ 51% women

Table 1

India faces a triple burden of nutrition
- undernutrition
- Malnutrition
- obesity.

Matter of public threat :-

→ Affects productivity of persons.
→ Affects cognitive learning of child.
→ increases crime and lawsorder situation
→ Rise in health costs - out of pocket expenditure
→ perpetuates poverty

Measures to overcome:

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Reforms in Public distribution system as illustrated by shanta kumar committee:

→ modern warehousing (reduces wastage).

→ development of cold value chain.

② Awareness generation regarding the balanced diet

eg Fit India Movement

③ Food fortification - to tackle hidden hunger eg Golden Rice - Vitamin A.

④ Diversification of food

→ inclusion of milk and egg in mid day meal

→ promotion of millets.

Government has recently launched PM POSHAN to comprehensively address nutritional issues in India.

8. अपनी बढ़ती जनसंख्या की संभावनाओं को मूर्त रूप प्रदान करने के लिए, कौशल और शिक्षा के बिना विकास के पथ पर भारत की यात्रा निस्संदेह अधूरी होगी। इस संदर्भ में, हाल ही में शुरू की गई राइज (RISE) और इक्विप (EQUIP) योजनाओं के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

To realise the potential of its growing population, India's march towards development will undoubtedly be incomplete without skills and education. In this context, discuss the significance of the recently launched RISE and EQUIP schemes. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margi

India is passing through a phase of demographic dividend with almost 60% population in the working group.

This provides India with huge cheap labour which can be utilised for economic development provided the proper skills and education are provided.

Present status:

(1) Skills:
- Only 5.4% of the people has received formal skills in India (WEF).
- 90% persons in unorganised sector.

(2) School education:
- High drop out rates after primary education.

	primary	sec.	Higher
enrollment rate	99%	79%	26.1%

drop outs.

- Lack of industry academic linkages.

Significance of following schemes:

(1) RISE (Revitalising infrastructure in school education)

- provide for conducive & creative environment in school.
- promotes innovation.
- provide better linkage to ~~aca~~ industry

(2) EQUIP: to formally enhance the skill development as per the dynamic needs

By bringing convergence in education and skills proper utilisation of demographic dividend can be done otherwise it could lead to demographic disaster.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. भारत की एक्ट ईस्ट नीति और सागर (SAGAR) पहल में आसियान ब्लॉक की केंद्रीयता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the centrality of ASEAN bloc in India's Act East policy and SAGAR initiative. (Answer in 150 words) 10

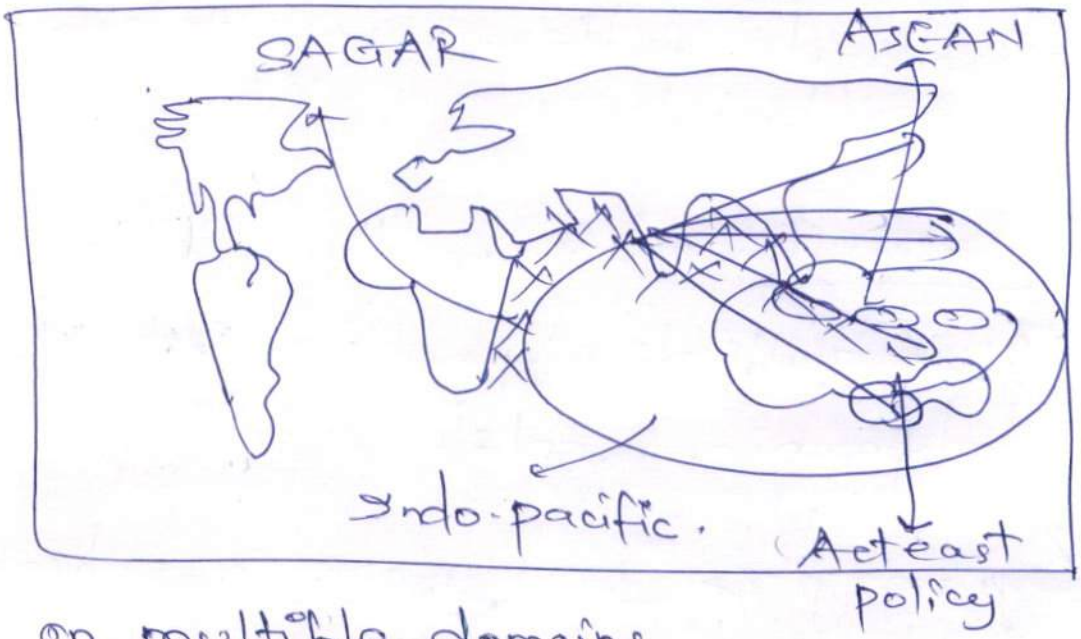
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidate must not write on this margi

India aspires to be a global leader for which the cooperation of nations in South Asia and South-east Asia can be beneficial.

For this purpose India has Launched:-

① Act East policy: Active engagement with eastern and South east asia



on multiple domains

eg economic, culturally,
(FTAs) (people to people engagements)

(2) SAGAR - Security and growth for all in the region.

→ To enhance cooperation with regions surrounding Indian ocean.

ASEAN central to both policy.

(1) Shared culture - Buddhist nation with strong people to people contact.

(2) Strategic location - Controlling sea line of communication and important choke points like Malacca strait

(3) Huge economic markets - for FDI generation as well as market potential

eg Singapore - 2nd largest FDI source.

(4) Countering china's agression in South china sea.

India's grip in indian ocean largely depends on relations with ASEAN.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में बढ़ती रुचि के आलोक में चीन की पोलर सिल्क रोड पहल की विवेचना कीजिए और भारत के लिए इसके निहितार्थों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss China's Polar Silk Road initiative in view of the growing interest in the Arctic region and state its implications for India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

Recently China has released its Polar silk road initiative for exploration in Arctic.

This shows increased attraction of nations towards the Arctic as a new ground for global interaction

Due to these reasons China's interest in Arctic region is increasing.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Implication for India:

(i) India could miss out on early opportunities.

(ii) Can be a new arena of Indo-china conflict

(iii) Can create more tension b/w US (Arctic member) ⟷ china } economic implications for India.

(iv) India's exploration prospects like Research stations could take a hit.

Way forward

- International guidelines should be build on consensus regarding use of Arctic in a ecological friendly way.

India has released its Draft Arctic policy for peaceful use and exploration of Arctic.

11. शक्ति के पृथक्करण के सिद्धांत का अनुपालन संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में इसकी मूल भावना के आधार पर किया जाता है, जबकि ब्रिटेन में विशुद्ध रूप से इसका अनुपालन कभी नहीं किया जाता और भारत ने अत्यधिक अपवादों के साथ इसका अनुपालन किया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The doctrine of Separation of Powers is followed in US with a spirit, never followed in UK purely, and India has followed it with large exceptions. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Doctrine of separation of powers refers to demarcation of powers between the organs of government - legislature, judiciary and executive

- It is one of the basic structure of the constitution of India.

The doctrine is practised in different ways according to different nations.

① US - strict separation of powers:-

- Here the separation of power is watertight with both legislature and executive working on different domains.

Issue :- It can lead to policy paralysis in case of disagreement

eg During Donald Trump's regime, there was defeat of Budget in legislature due to which there was shutdown of govt.

(2) UK - Here separation of powers is not followed due to supremacy of parliament and unwritten constitution.

→ people have faith in standards of the legislators.

issue - unlimited powers can lead to misuse of power.

(3) India - India follows separation of power, However it is not water tight.

It is based on the system of checks and balances with each

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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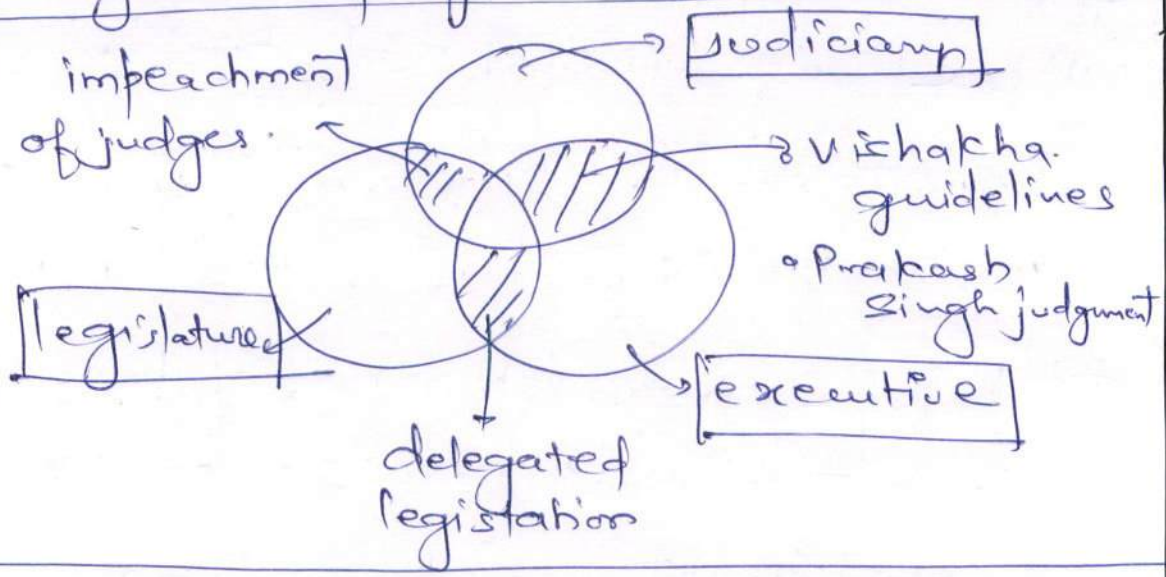
organ keeping a check on other.



→ This system of checks and balances helps in effective functioning of the organs of govt. and ensure that no organ becomes authoritarian.

The spirit of separation of power helps in ensuring accountability and harmony among the organs

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. भारत में एक सुदृढ़ और निष्पक्ष चुनाव प्रणाली लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम में कुछ प्रमुख सुधारों पर निर्भर करती है। समकालीन मुद्दों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

A robust and fair electoral system in India is hinged upon few key reforms in the Representation of People's Act. Discuss in the context of contemporary issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Article 327 provides for parliament to enact law governing the electoral process. For this govt. has enacted Representation of people's act 1950 and 1951. (RPA).

Robust and fair electoral system.

RPA

RPA 1950
- electoral roll
- delimitation
- allocation of seats to Rajya sabha
- election offices.

RPA 1951
- Conduct of elections
- Corrupt practices
- Qualification and disqualification of candidates

However there are many [issues] hindering the process:-

① [Section 29A] - gives the power

to register a party to ECI however does not gives a power to deregister.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Section 33 - Allows a candidate to participate from 2 different seats:

- wastage of resources.
- only act as an insurance for political leaders.

(3) Section 77 - Caps the limit of expenditure of individual

- 77 lakh - lok Sabha
- 30.8 lakh - Rajya Sabha.

→ But does not caps political party

(4) proliferation of Social media, poses challenges.

(5) Vague wordings in Section 123 - corrupt practices.

(6) Does not bar convicted criminals

→ increase in criminalisation of politics.

Reforms

- Power to deregister a party.
- Power to EC for punishing for its own contempt
- Umesh Sinha committee recommendation - Section 126 - election silencing in case of rising social media.
- EC recommended barring convicted criminals for life.
- Cap the expenditure of political party.
- Dinesh Goswami committee suggested for reducing the participation to single seat
- Indrajeet Gupta committee calls for state funding of election.

Free & fair election forms the bedrock of ~~secu~~ democracy. RPA must be amended as per contemporary realities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भले ही दबाव समूह शासन (गवर्नेंस) में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं, फिर भी ऐसे समूहों के प्रतिनिधित्व और उनके वित्त-पोषण के साथ-साथ सरकार के साथ उनके संबंधों में पारदर्शिता से संबंधित अनेक मुद्दे विद्यमान हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Even though pressure groups play an important role in governance, there have been issues surrounding transparency in the representativeness of the groups and their funding as well as their relationship with the government. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Pressure groups are the organised groups that tries to influence the policy of government without taking actual part in policy making.

Methods
- electioneering
- Lobbying
- Propaganda

Examples
- All India Kisan Sabha (Farmers)
- MKSS (labour)
- FICCI (industry).

Benefits of pressure groups
- keep govt. in touch with people
- Represent diverse section
- Participatory
- Give voice to minority (eg) NAZ foundation - LGBT
- Alternative channel to address grievances

However there are issues plaguing the system:

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(1) Foreign influence: Such as funding and support to destabilise government

eg Allegations of Khalistani involvement in farmer's protest.

(2) Unjust demands - Sometimes populist demand can be illegal and not justified and propagation of same can lead to tussle between govt. & groups.

(3) Loosely organised - They protest based on issues to issues rather than having proper channel.

(4) Social cleavages - may be reflected among interest of various groups antagonistic to each other

eg Different pressure groups belonging to different religion can lead to riots.

(5) Can be used in money laundering and other illegal activities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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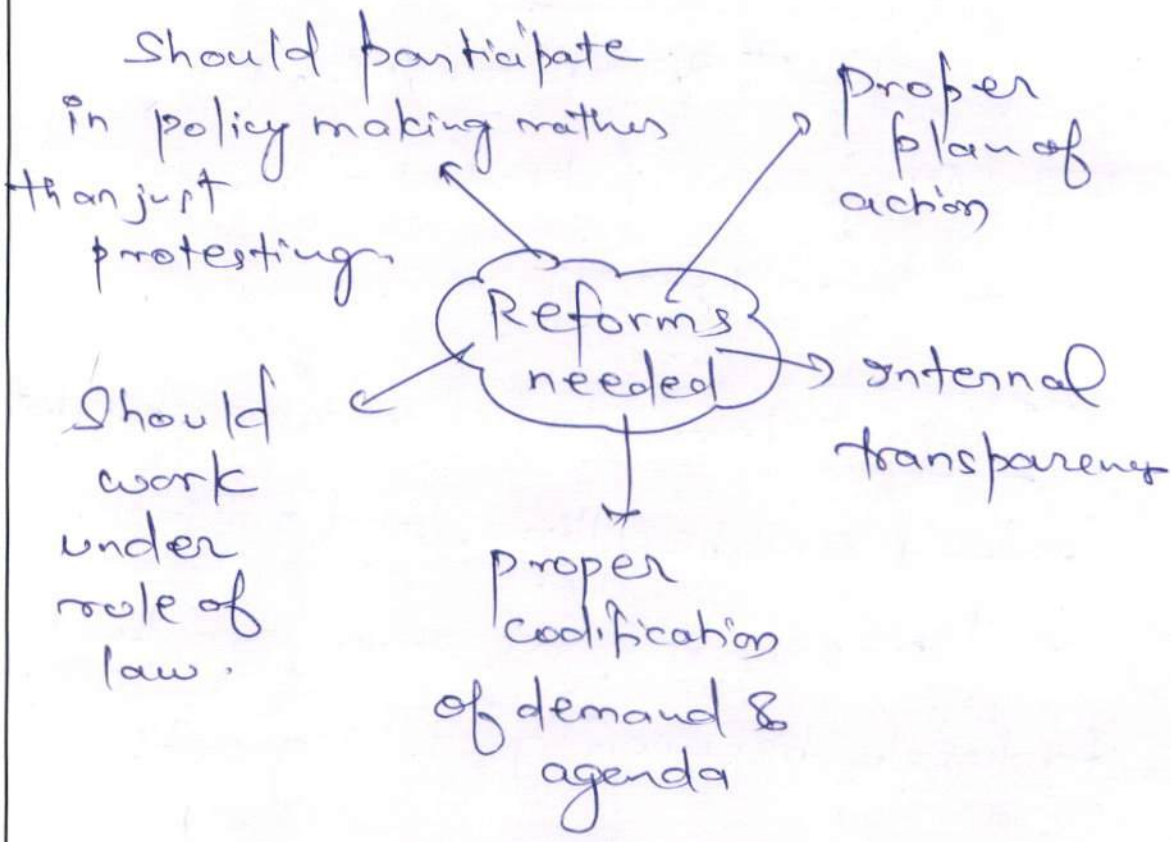

Pressure groups are useful tools in ensuring accountability and they should be used effectively.

14. शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (ULBs) में आमूल चूल परिवर्तनों हेतु केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किए गए सुधारों के बावजूद, उनके कुशल कामकाज के संबंध में अनेक चुनौतियां बनी हुई हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Despite reforms by the Central and state governments to overhaul the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), several challenges remain with regard to their efficient functioning. Elucidate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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74th Constitutional amendment act 1993 provided constitutional status to the ULBs (urban local Bodies). to boost grass root democracy.

Reforms in ULBs.

Central govt.

- constitutional status provided
- promotion of grants to ULBs through finance commission.

State govt.

- financial decentralisation to collect tax..
- State finance & election commission, for transparency).

Despite this various challenges remains:

Challenges:

① political interference in district planning & elections.

② No effective devolution of power

③ Too much bureaucratic hurdles in functioning - inefficiency

④ Overburdened nature and outdated structure.

⑤ Opaque functioning, reduced transparency.

⑥ Rampant corruption and erosion of public trust.

Reforms —

① Greater independence in the fund collection

eg promotion of Municipality Bonds for infrastructure

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Citizen's Charter for pulic empowerment.

(3) participation from public at various planning levels

[eg] Draft of plans for public reviews

(4) effective devolution of power. both at administrative and policy level.

(5) Promotion of e-governance.

[eg] faceless Taxpayer charter

(6) Grievance redressal mechanism to listen to complaints.

SC has highlighted the doctrine of Subsidiarity's importance in effective strengthening of grassroot democracy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. कल्याणकारी पहलों में नागरिक अधिकार सम्मिलित होते हैं, जबकि मुफ्त उपहार संरक्षक-ग्राहक सिंड्रोम उत्पन्न करते हैं। भारत में शासन (गवर्नेंस) के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Welfare initiatives embody civil rights, whereas freebies cultivate a patron-client syndrome. Examine in the context of governance in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Governance refers to delivery of services in an efficient, effective and equitable manner.

The way these services are delivered account for good or bad governance.

Ways

Welfare initiatives.
eg
- development of infrastructure

freebies culture
eg.
- farm loan waiver
- unemployment allowance

(1) Welfare initiatives :- advantages:-

(i) Builds public capacity like health, skills ⟶ productive and sustainable.

(ii) People are treated as assets rather than liability

[eg] Demographic dividend concept -

(iii) Boost public's confidence as well as social Capital

- increase public trust.

(iv) It reduces the burden on exchequer in the long run.

(II) [Freebies culture]:

(i) Beneficial in short run - political gimmick

- Harmful in long run - economic nightmare.

(ii) Makes public lazy and doesn't motivate them to work.

(iii) Increases flood gates for other such demands in the future

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(iv) It doesn't address the structural issues in the economy.

(v) Can unbalance Fiscal discipline.

Amartya sen in Human development approach highlighted the aim of building capacity rather than just feeding freely. Such approach should be followed in governance.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. भले ही गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) राष्ट्र के विकासात्मक लोकाचार का एक अभिन्न अंग हैं, फिर भी भारत की शत्रु शक्तियों के इशारे पर राष्ट्रीय विकास में बाधा डालने का प्रयास करने वाले NGOs की गतिविधियों पर अंकुश लगाना राज्य का वैध हित, कानूनी अधिकार और संवैधानिक कर्तव्य है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Even though non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are an integral part of a nation's developmental ethos, the State has legitimate interest, legal authority and constitutional duty to curb the activities of those NGOs, which attempt to hamper national development at the behest of the forces inimical to India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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NGOs are non-governmental and not-for-profit organisations that work for the benefit of public outside the normal channel of state functioning.

Since 2014, govt. has cancelled the licenses of around 14,600 NGOs on account of FCRA violations. This highlights various issues with NGOs.

Issues :-

(1) use to destabilise and install the development projects

Eg Greenpeace international, against thermal power plants functioning

(2) use for money laundering and

embezzlement (IB report - 2-3% GDP loss)

(3) Used to fund illegal activities in India

(4) Sometimes used to taint govt. image.

eg Transparency international

All these issue defeats the purpose of welfare for NGOs.

Existing steps taken

(1) FERA amendment 2020:-

- Reducing administrative expense to 20%
- Designated SBI account in Delhi.
- No transfer of foreign funds
- Scrutiny before renewal of license

(2) FEMA - Foreign exchange management act. 1999.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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further needed reforms:

(i) Implement S. Vijay Kumar committee recommendation:

- use of IT for seamless registration
- Reduce compliance for NGOs. (one window clearance)

(ii) Trust building through voluntary disclosure of income by NGOs.

eg Only 10% NGOs file their annual income status.

(iii). Tax incentives and rewards to better performing NGOs.

NGOs are essential Civil Society organisations needed for development. There should be proper regulations balancing NGO needs and national Security

17. जहाँ, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के तीनों स्तरों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है, वहीं यह अनिवार्य है कि सरकार प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल को लोक कल्याण समझते हुए इसमें सुधार करे। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

While there is an urgency to focus on all the three levels of healthcare, it is imperative that the government looks towards improving primary healthcare as a public good. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Healthcare system is one of the most essential component of the human resource building affecting the economic development.

Health care

- Primary
  - 1st point of contact
  - local clinics
- Secondary
  - local hospitals
  - admits patient
- Tertiary
  - Speciality hospitals.

Need for reform at all 3 levels

- Expensive medicines
- High out of pocket expenditure – 58%,
- Hoarding, Black marketing
- Poor infrastructure (inaccessible).
- low human resource
  - Doctors 1:1456 (ES 2018-19)
  - Need 1:1000.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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: Need for reform in the primary sector:

① Poor infrastructure : only less than 1/3rd is spent on it (primary care). leading to poor infrastructure.

② 1st point of contact, can prevent disease from building up and reduces cost for patient

③ It focus more on preventive care. which can reduce the impact and onset of disease in the first place

④ Strengthening primary sectors can ensure inclusivity.

Hence developing the primary sector as public good can help us improve health sector in the long run.

ways to do it:

(i) Increased Health budget allocation
→ 2.5% of GDP :- 2/3rd to primary care.
(National health policy).

(ii) Trained workforce :- Motivating them to work in rural areas.

(iii) Awareness generation :- regarding consultation of doctors quickly rather than after building up of disease.

Government has launched Ayushman Bharat to develop 1.5 lakh health and wellness centres to develop primary health.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. बाल विवाह पर अंकुश लगाने के प्रयासों के बावजूद, यह भारत में अभी भी विद्यमान है। इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। भारत में बाल विवाह की प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा और क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Despite initiatives to curb child marriage, it continues to persist in India. Explaining the reasons behind this, analyse its impact. What further measures can be taken by the government to eliminate the practice of child marriage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per NFHS-4 30% of Indian married women got married before the age of 18. This shows child marriage is still very much prevalent in India.

Reasons for child marriage:

① Patriarchy: Women are not allowed to study, work and are preferred at home chores for which they are married early.

② Institutional pressure: from the society suppress the parental voice even if they don't want to marry

eg "Akha Teej" in Rajasthan famous for group marriages.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) **Poverty** - Due to less resources women are preferred to be married early.

(4) **Lack of protection** - As women are associated with honour of family, they are preferred to be married in the absence of protection mechanism

(5) **Lack of financial independence** - among women that perpetuates this cycle

(6) Lack of awareness in women regarding their rights:

- health rights
- legal rights
- Reproductive rights.

Impacts:

(1) Loss of human resource in the form of economic participation

eg Declining FLPR - 23.3% (2019).

(2) Exploitation of women.

(3) Rising MMR, IMR due to poor health.

(4) Psychological scars in child for long time.

(5) widening gender inequalities in society.

further measures required:

(1) strict implementation of existing laws such as prohibition of child marriage act 2005.

(2) local monitoring cells should be made active to report.

(3) Online portal or box to receive complains.

(4) Awareness Campaign through role models like P.V Sindhu, Geeta Phogat etc. (5) Scheme like Kanyashree Prakalpa (WB).

Govt. has recently increased the age of marriage from 18 to 21 to give more chances to women for empowerment.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. मध्य एशियाई देशों के महत्व के बावजूद, भारत उनके साथ अपने संबंधों को सुदृढ़ करने में असमर्थ रहा है। इसके कारणों को वर्णित करते हुए, विवेचना कीजिए कि भारत इस क्षेत्र के देशों के साथ अपने संबंधों को कैसे प्रगाढ़ कर सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Despite their significance, India has not been able to strengthen its ties with the Central Asian countries. Bringing out the reasons for the same, discuss how India can deepen its relationship with countries in this region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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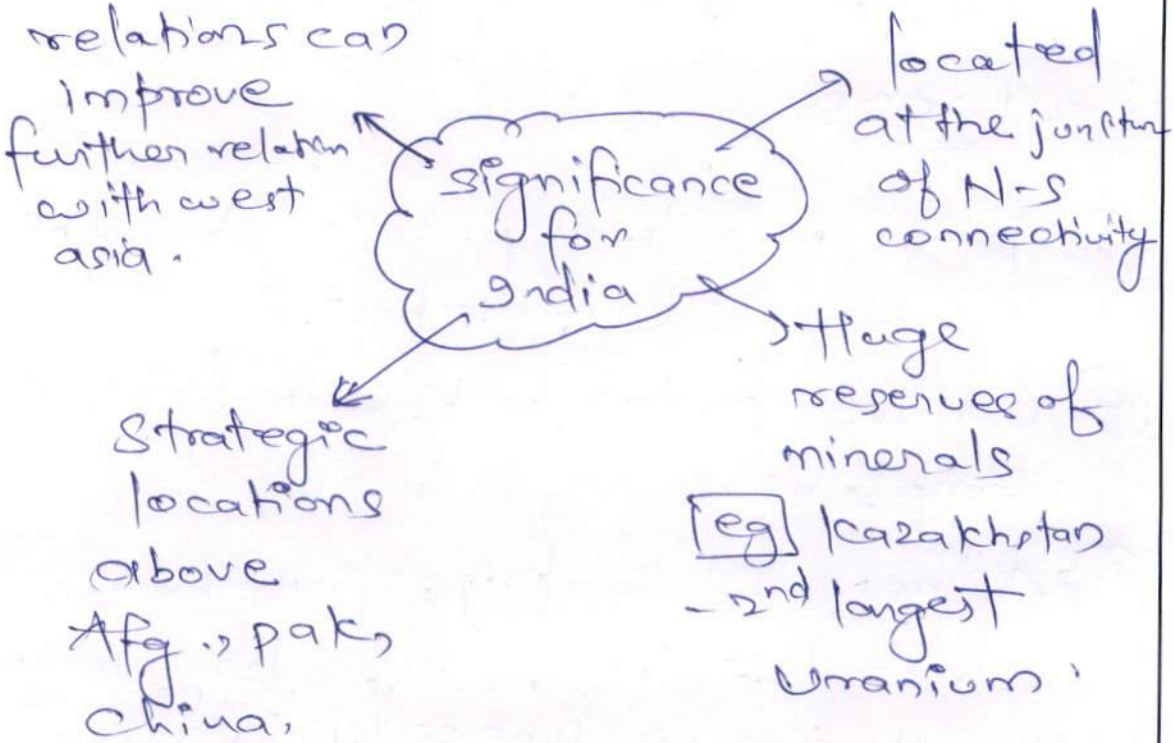
Central Asian nations are group of nation located in Central Asia with landlocked nature - Uzbekistan, Kazakhastan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Kyrgystan.



Despite significance India is not able to strengthen relations with them

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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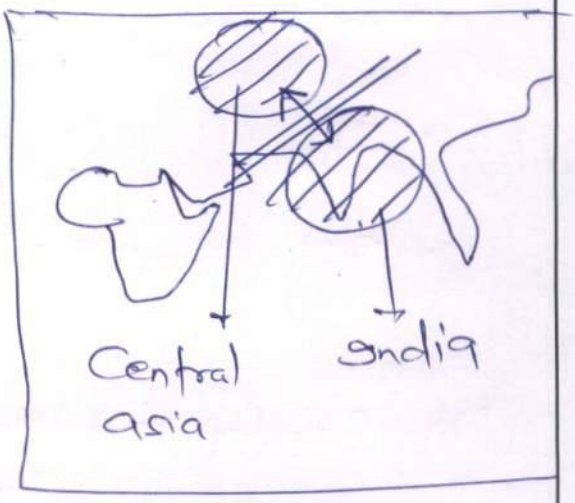
① No direct land border sharing:
Due to which connectivity is an issue.

② Hinderance caused by pakistan and China.



③ Rugged and difficult terrain.

④ less people to people contact, diaspora is less here.

⑤ Lack of collaboration on strategic aspects – less economic trade
– less defence ties.

Ways to deepen relations:

① utilise forums like SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organisation) to build trust.

SCO → Kaz, Taj, Kyrgy, Uzbe } India joined in 2018

(ii) Build connectivity to engage.

eg Revival of INSTC (International North South transit corridor).

(iii) Build soft power diplomacy

- engage in people-people contact

(iv) Build strategic exercise cooperation

eg KAZIND (Kazakhstan & India)

⇓

Can be done with other nations as well

(v) Increase the frequency & forums of bilateral summit.

A policy similar to Act east policy for Central Asia can be devised to engage in a better manner.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. हाल के दिनों में भारत-श्रीलंका संबंधों में उत्पन्न हुई चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में श्रीलंका के महत्व के आलोक में भारत उसके साथ अनुकूल संबंध कैसे सुनिश्चित कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the concerns that have arisen in India-Sri Lanka relations in recent times. How can India ensure a favourable relationship with Sri Lanka given its importance in the Indian Ocean region? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has always advocated for building strong ties with neighbours and "Neighbourhood first" policy is an example of same.

Sri Lanka (SL) forms an important component of this policy to become a leader in India ocean region.

issues:

① Economic trade: Has been stagnent in the past 5 years compared to other neighbours.

② Stalled infrastructure project: Recently an infrastructure project of an Indian company was cancelled due to change in political institution.

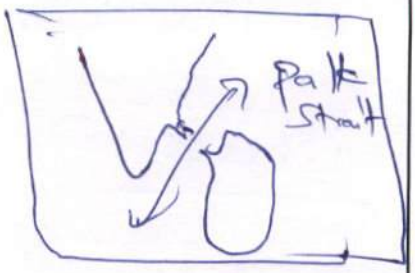
③ Asymmetry in politics: Regime change

in Srilanka has played a hard hand with India

eg Frequent use of china card.

(4) Influence of china: Rising to the extent that Hambantota port is now under chinese lease for 99 years

(5) Fisherman issue: Conflicts regarding fishing, arrest and killing of fisherman in Palk strait.



Causing losses to both.

Ways to ensure favourable partnership:

(1) Renegotiation of trade agreements:
- Diversify the trade.
- upgrade relationships.
- resolve the fisherman issue with bilateral negotiations.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Building of soft power diplomacy by improving relations with diaspora.
→ to come out of psychological scars of SL civil war.

(3) India should also promote in active infrastructure development by involving local workforce (which China doesnot do).

(4) More comprehensive engagements strategically
[eg] SLINEX exercise should be upgraded.

(5) Frequent bilateral summits to engage on various issues.

Good relations with Sri Lanka can give a strong hold to India in Indian ocean countering china.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2033)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 577067

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Aishwarya Verma

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

19th Dec '21

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre Rajendra Nagar.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2033)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. भारत में कृषि प्रसार से सम्बद्ध मुद्दों का उल्लेख करते हुए, राष्ट्रीय कृषि अनुसंधान प्रसार प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ बनाने में कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों (KVKs) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Stating the issues associated with agricultural extension in India, discuss the role of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in strengthening the national agricultural research extension system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In India, over 50% of population depends on Agriculture which adds to around 16% of GVA. our agricultural system is characterised by low mechanisation and primitive methods.

One such reason is agricultural extention issues that disseminates the information to farmers and support them in better agricultural practices.

issues:

(1) infrastructural issues: such as improper irrigation system, low mechanisation.

(2) poor inputs: Seed replacement rate is low, fertilizer usage is not rational.

(3) low awareness among farmers and communication gap with govt.

(4) institutional issues - such as low bank credits.

(5) failure of land reforms.

(6) low levels of private participation

eg Modal contract farming act 2018 has not been effective.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Role of krishi Vigyan kendras:

- Krishi Vigyan kendras are centres that can help in fostering innovation in the agriculture and boost productivity through:-
  - better farming techniques.
  - better interaction with farmers.
  - improving R&D in agriculture.
  - boosting the quality of inputs used for better productivity.
  - Act as a bridge b/w farmers and govt.

Niti aayog strategy for new India @75 envisages transformation of farmers into "Agripreneurs" in which reforms in agriculture extention can play a crucial role

2. भारत में, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक मूल्य संवर्द्धन की अपार संभावनाओं के कारण एक उच्च संवृद्धि और उच्च लाभ के क्षेत्रक के रूप में उभर रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In India, the food processing sector is emerging as a high-growth and high-profit sector due to its immense potential for value addition. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food processing sector involves processing of agricultural food into better quality products for consumption. It employs around 1.93 million people and contributes to 10% of exports in India.

FPI (High growth - high profit sector):

① Rising Demand - With income of people increasing, the demand for better quality products is increasing

eg Demands for packed items in rural areas.

② Employment - 1.93 million people specially has the ability to counter the issue of disguised employment

Agri - farmers (extra) $\xrightarrow{\text{Absorbs workforce}}$ FPI workers.

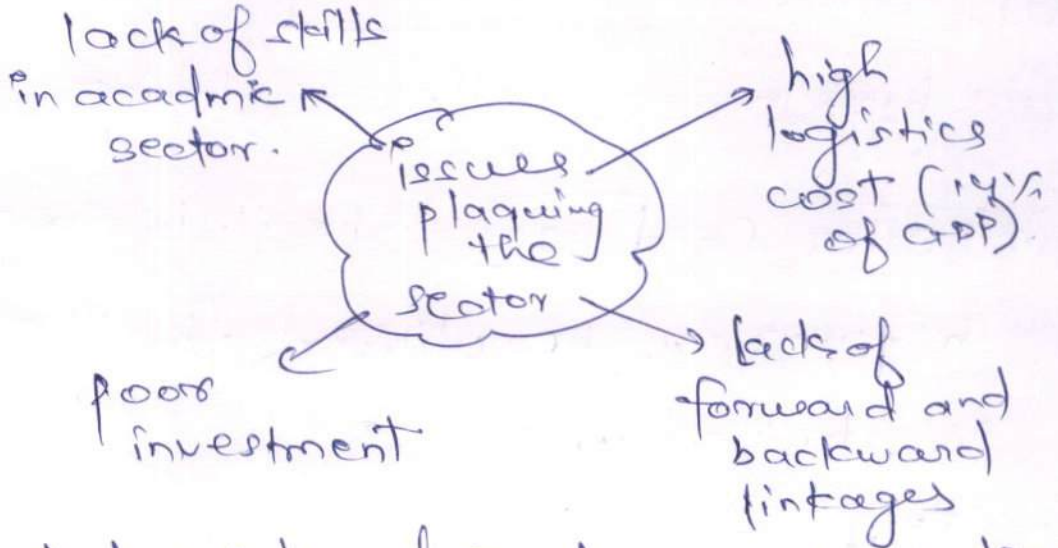
(3) Export potential: presently only 10% but has the ability to diversify

eg India → largest milk producer
↓
But low share in international market due to less processing.

(4) potential to increase farmers income with better price.

(5) Quality of food standards increase leading to better health and standards of life

(6) less wastage of food resources due to increased shelf life



Govt. has released Food processing policy 2019 and has launched SAMPADA scheme for development of sector.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. पशुधन आधारित एकीकृत कृषि प्रणाली (IFS) की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके लाभों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Explaining the concept of livestock-based Integrated Farming System (IFS), discuss its benefits. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

With increasing vagaries of climate change, agriculture is becoming prone to fluctuation. To increase resilience livestock based Integrated farming system (IFS) is suggested.

Livestock based IFS is the linkage of agricultural practices along with livestock rearing.

Benefits

(i) Income diversification for farmers
∴ high income, better resilience

(ii) Better land use :- The fallow area in farm can be utilised for the livestock rearing

(iii) improve nutrition - with inclusion of eggs, milk etc in the diet
∴ leading to better health and

productivity

(iv) Asset building for farmers.

(v) With diversification, the chance of getting formal credit are better.

(vi) Minimise risks:

Eg Agriculture → Can rely on livestock.
↓
failure of monsoon

(vii) Can generate more employment & counter disguised employment

Issues
- → productivity of livestock is low.
- → issue of management within farm.
- → high prevalence of FMD (Foot & mouth diseases).

Niti aayog in @75 document envisaged conversion of APMC act to APMLact (Agricultural produce & livestock managment act) to promote Livestock base IFS.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. जहाँ भारतीय मूल के व्यक्ति (PIO) विश्व भर में उद्यमिता का नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं, वहीं भारत में अभी भी उद्यमिता दर सबसे कम है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में उद्यमिता की गति को बढ़ाने के लिए उठाए गए नीतिगत उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

While Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) are spearheading entrepreneurship across the world, India still has one of the lowest entrepreneurship rates. Discuss. Also, state the policy measures that have been taken to increase the pace of entrepreneurship in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has the 3rd largest startup ecosystem in the world after US & China, still it is highly underutilised.

Various CEOs of giant tech. companies are Indians.

- Twitter
- Google
- Adobe
- Microsoft.

Despite this entrepreneurship rates is low due to:

(1) Lack of risk taking attitude

- Schooling and upbringing is such that it prevents risk taking

(2) Lack of proper entrepreneurial training: in school or college from the early rate.

③ Lack of innovation culture: 'confined only to cities like Bangalore, Mumbai etc.

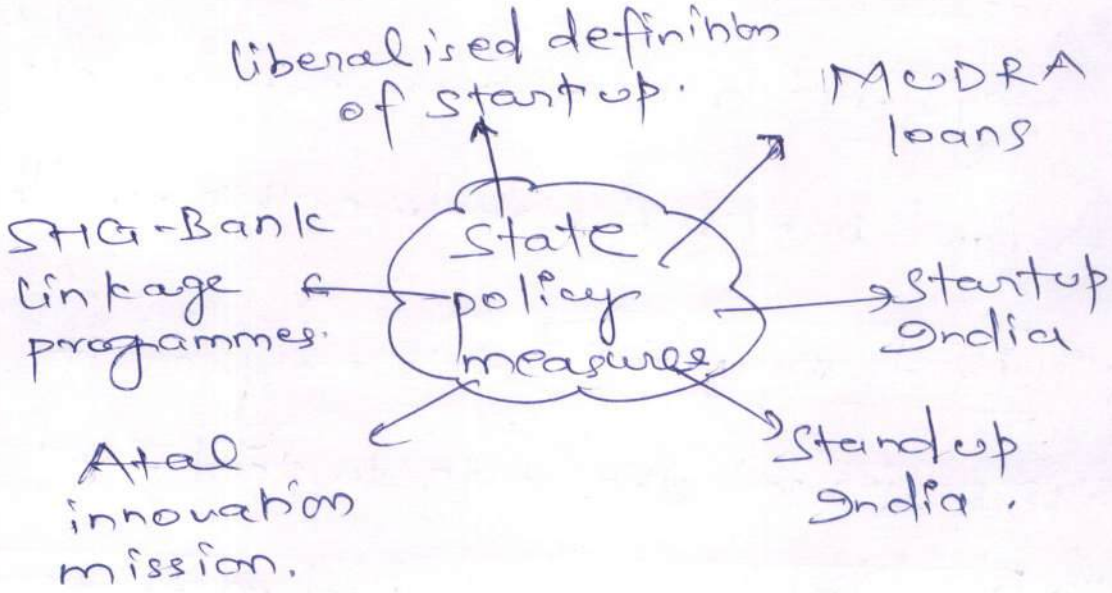
④ lack of investment and funding which demotivates one at early stage

⑤ Lack. of institutional support.

[eg] Over 50% startup fails within first 5 years in India.

⑥ Regulatory compliance is high.

[eg] India ranks poor in enforcing contracts.



Entrepreneurship can transform the "job seeking" culture to "job creating" culture for an inclusive growth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. 'भूमि बैंक' अर्थव्यवस्था को प्रोत्साहन देने और भारत में व्यापार सुगमता (ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिज़नेस) को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
'Land banks' can play a critical role in boosting the economy and promoting ease of doing business in India. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Land banks are the space created by the govt. to pool the land where a company can come and set up its plant with less regulatory compliance.

Plays a critical role in EODB :

(i) Starting a business - India faces issues in this part due to excessive regulation and contract enforcement.
→ Land banks can reduce this hurdle

(ii) Land acquisition gets easy as it is easier for the state to pool land

(iii) less disputes and judicial mechanism
- like less cases that moves to courts. thus reducing delays

(iv) Attract FDI and investment.

(v). create jobs with factories setting up.

issues :-

- effective rehabilitation of the people from which land is pooled.
- still there can be disputes with people
- quality of land to be provided.
  Eg can be diversion of agricultural land
- Environment issues :- deforestation, proper EIA mechanism not followed

India presently ranks 63rd in world bank's EODB, Land Banks has the potential to improve this hence govt. should look forward towards a comprehensive act accomodating the issues as well.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. वन संरक्षण अधिनियम (FCA) में प्रस्तावित संशोधन, न केवल वन अधिकार अधिनियम (FRA) के विपरीत हैं, बल्कि इनके कारण भारत को जलवायु परिवर्तन पर अपनी प्रतिबद्धताओं को प्राप्त करने में देरी होने की भी संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The proposed amendments to the Forest Conservation Act (FCA) are not only antithetical to the Forest Rights Act (FRA), but are also likely to delay India achieving its commitments on climate change. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Forest Conservation act aims to regulate the use of forest resources by government and prevent misuse.

Amendments proposed

- No felling of trees in forest
- Better monitoring mechanism
- limit the use of timber

Antithetical to FRA :

(1) Can affect tribals livelihood of MFP. - affects scheduled area.

(2) Community resources can be compromised

(3) leads to conflict b/w tribals & govt. (Delay in EIA process).

Delay climate change efforts:

(1) Decline in C-sinks.

(2) Release of CO_2

(3) Delay in reaching net zero emission - C stock decline.

Eco-centric approach should be followed for effective management of forest resources.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. शहरी क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ की समस्या न केवल नदियों के उफान के कारण है, बल्कि उन अनियोजित तरीकों के कारण भी है जो हमारे नगर, शहरीकरण की प्रक्रिया में अपना रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, शहरी बाढ़ पर राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण के दिशा-निर्देशों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The problem of flooding in urban areas is not only due to overflowing rivers, but also the uninformed ways in which our cities are coping with urbanisation. Discuss. In this context, mention the National Disaster Management Authority guidelines on urban floods. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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urban floods are floods due to accumulation of water and submergence of cities. Many cities like Mumbai, Chennai, frequently faces urban floods.

Reasons

(i) Improper drainage:- cities designed without proper flood consideration

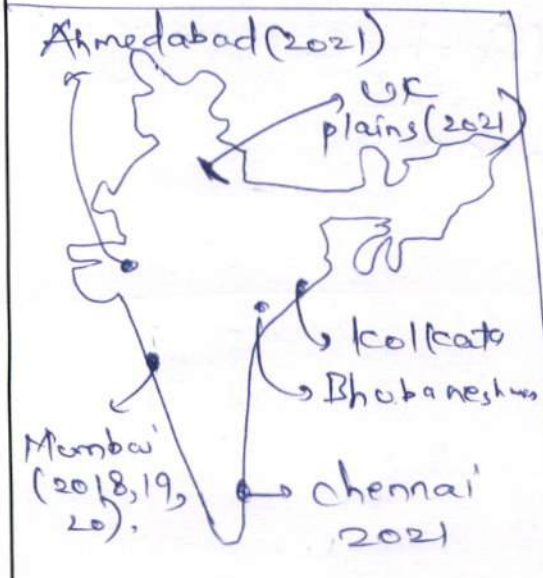


Fig. urban floods in recent times

(ii) Encroachment of wetlands:-

eg Chennai floods 2021 was more due to this factor

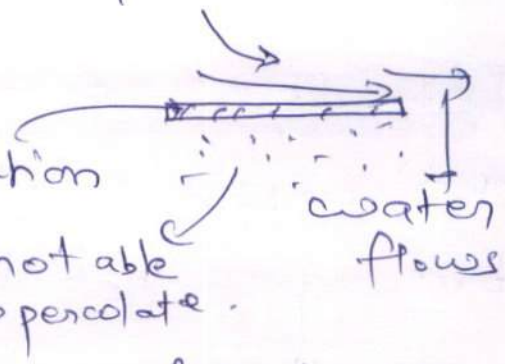
(iii) Congestion and clogging:- due to which flow of water is reduced

eg Clogging of Mahim Bay in Mumbai.

(iv) Mismanagement of dams.. eg Uttarakhand.

(v) Destruction of aquifiers :: low percolation

eg due to concretisation



(vi) Increased intensity of rain in short span. (climate change).

NDMA guidelines:

① planned drainage system in cities

② No encroachment of wetlands on River banks for city expansion.

③ Early warning system should be devised.

④ Afforestation and maintenance of aquifers eg NAQUIM (aquifier management

Mumbai city has set up IFLOWS (an early warning system for urban floods) which can be replicated to other cities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. इसरो अब केवल उपग्रहों के प्रक्षेपण तक ही सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि यह वर्षों से विकास गतिविधियों में अपनी भूमिका को लगातार बढ़ा रहा है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
ISRO is no longer confined only to the launching of satellites, but it has been constantly enlarging its role in development activities over the years. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian Space research organisation (ISRO) was established in 1960 as a space agency which has evolved to more in recent times

enlarging scope of ISRO :-

(i) Economic :- Data from space satellites is now being used in service delivery

eg Zomato

(ii) Better forecasting in agriculture related to monsoon.

(iii) Strategic :- Help in defense related activities

eg GSAT-7 , GSAT 7A
↓ army ↓ airforce

(iv) International diplomacy :- eg

GSAT 9 → South Asian satellites.

(vi) used for land surveys and mapping.

(vi) Disaster management: field survey, early warning system, prediction of cyclone paths.

(vii) Involved in promoting research

eg YUVIKA programme of ISRO.

(viii) information disemination to the farmers, fisherman regarding resources

eg GEMINI app.

(ix) used for exploration of minerals & resources through techniques like LiDAR.

(x) Collaboration with other Nations for R&D, exploration

eg NISAR = (ISRO + NASA)

ISRO has now evolved both as hard power and soft power component for India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. राज्य और गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना (CII) को लक्षित करने के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों को बताइए। साथ ही, भारत सरकार द्वारा अपने CII को सुरक्षित करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

State the reasons behind targeting of Critical Information Infrastructure (CII) by state and non-state actors. Also, discuss the steps taken by the Indian government to secure its CII. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Critical information Infrastructure (CII) is the important infrastructure failure of which can affect the administration as well as threaten the national security. eg Attack on Kudankulam Nuclear plant

Reasons for targetting CII:

(i) Can create panic on large scale.

(ii) Can lead to failure of administrative machinery.

(iii) Can affect law and order situation.

(iv) Can leak sensitive information.

(v) Can cause energy crisis. eg electric grids

(vi) Can effect privacy of people on a large scale.

Eg Attack on Communication lines

- Not able to contact each other
- large scale surveillance
- coordination with agencies fail
- creates panic.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Steps by Indian govt :

(i) National centre for protection of critical infrastructure

(ii) Deployment of CERT-In team.

(iii) Mandatory reporting of frauds by IT companies (IT act 2008)

(iv) National level hackathons to innovate.

(v) IAC as in innovation centre for coordination.

With rising IT influence, it is also essential to upgrade the cyber security infrastructure. India has recently finalized its cyber security policy in 2020.

10. पूर्वोत्तर भारत के रणनीतिक महत्व के बावजूद, इस क्षेत्र को कई सुरक्षा खतरों का सामना करना पड़ता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, क्षेत्र में शांति और स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Despite the strategic significance of North-East India, the region faces several security threats. Discuss. Also, state the measures taken by the government to ensure peace and stability in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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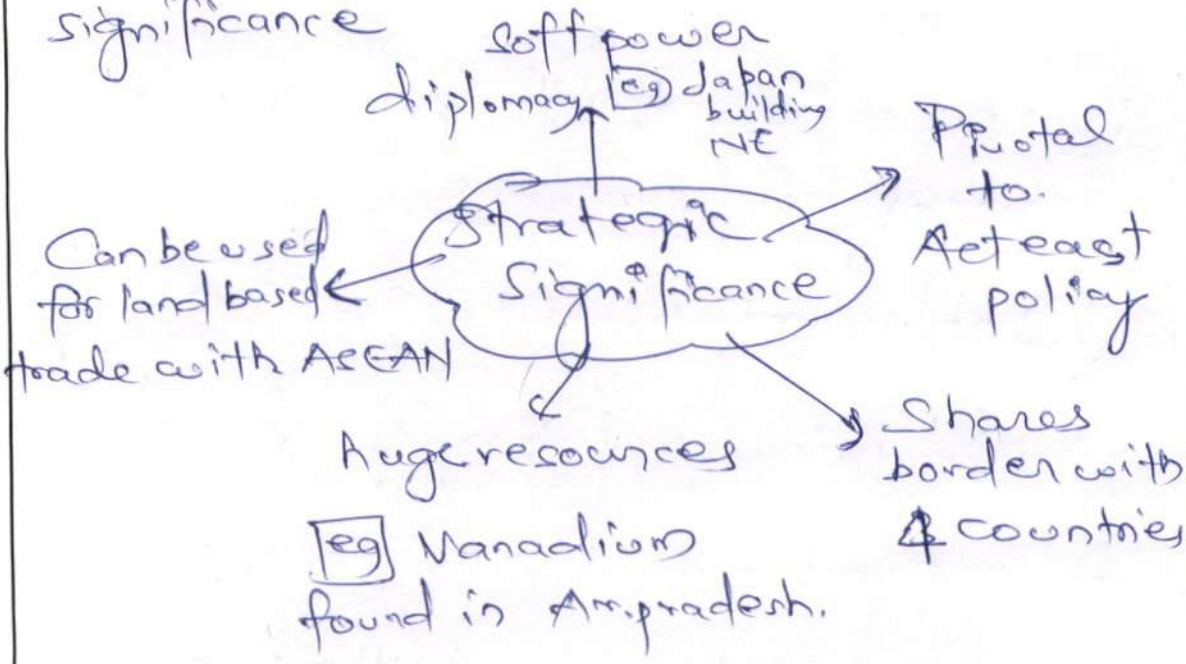
North East is often termed as Gateway to the east and has huge strategic significance



Issues faced

(i) internal insurgency due to groups like ULFA, NSCN etc

(ii) illegal migration affecting demography

(iii) Rising conflicts due to increased illegal migration.

(iv) Insurgency from cross border.
[eg] extremist taking refuge.

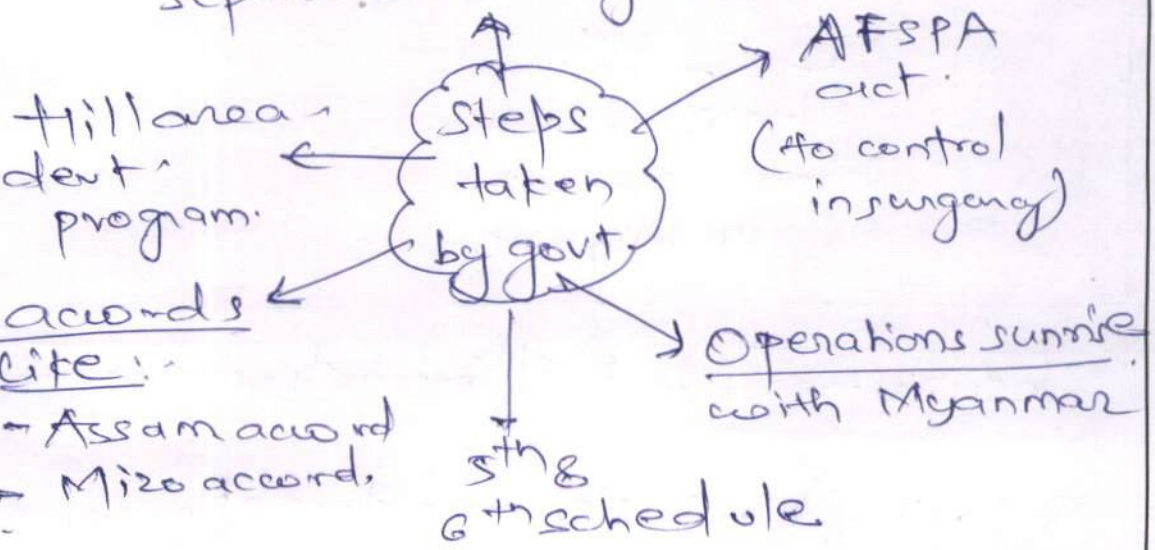
(v) Border disputes. [eg] Ar. pradesh is claimed by china.

(vi) Difficult and Rugged terrain. in the region.

(vii) Dissent of people due to Human rights violation. [eg] Recent killing of 14 civilians by Army in Nagaland.

(viii) poor connectivity and threat of China to capture chicken's neck.

separate ministry (MODONER).



Govt. should strengthen the border infrastructure as well as develop the area to get the best results in north-east

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. भारतीय रेलवे को लंबे समय से अल्प निवेश की समस्या का सामना करना पड़ा है, जिसने इसके परिचालन के प्रमुख क्षेत्रों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाला है। इस संदर्भ में, बुनियादी ढांचे के तीव्र निर्माण में रेलवे के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Indian Railways has suffered from chronic under-investment, which has adversely impacted key areas of its operations. In this context, discuss the challenges faced by the railways in speedy creation of infrastructure. Also, mention the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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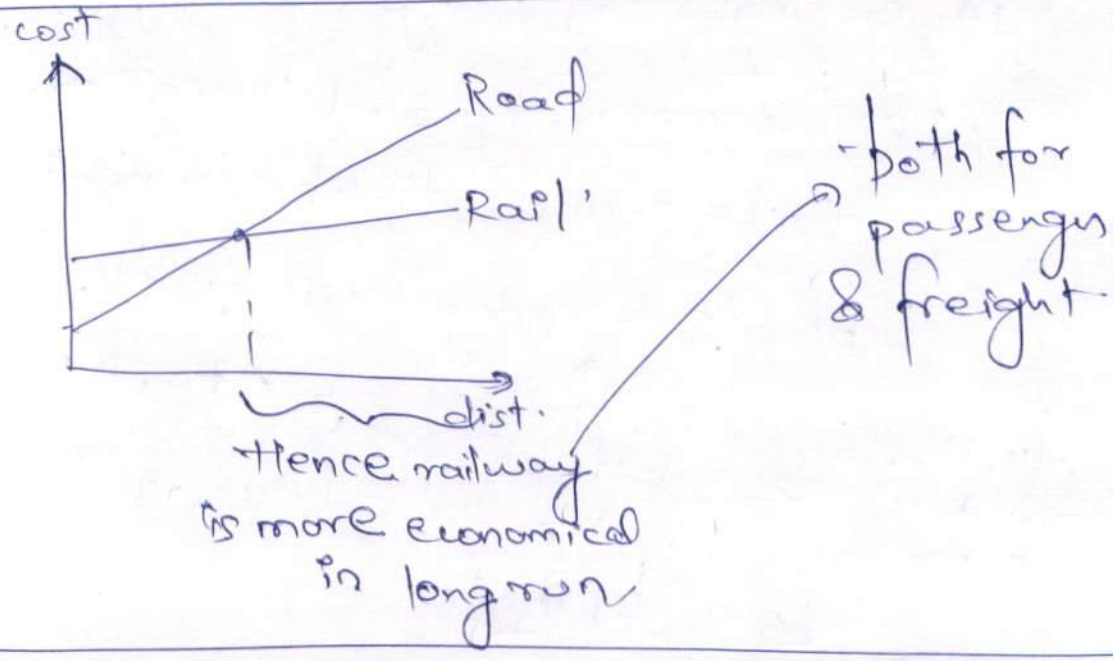
India has one of the longest rail network in the world and is very essential for transport due to its cheap nature.

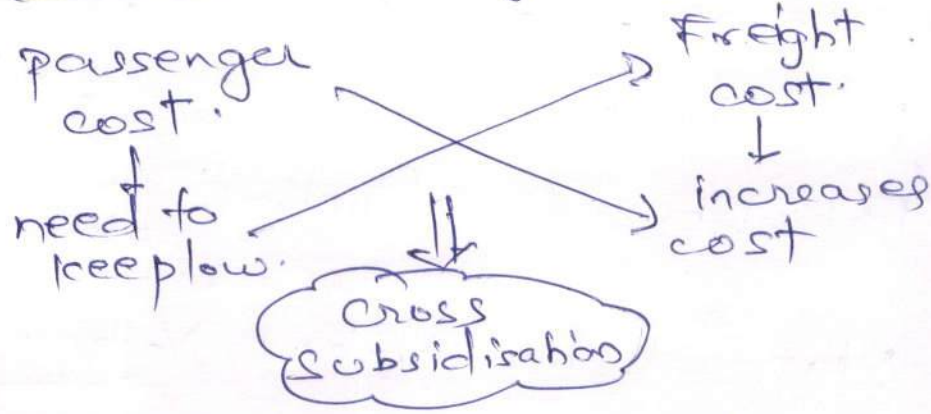


Issues faced in Rail infrastructure:

(i) Lack of private investment.

eg Railway has long been under govt. control due to its critical nature

(ii) Unattractive freight prospects.



(iii) Lack of revenue generation
- low passanger income
- low freight usage

(iv) High operating cost ratio - around. $\boxed{0.98}$ - due to which revenue is very less

(v) less budgetary allocation to rail

(vi) Issue of poor management.
$\boxed{\text{eg}}$ Delays in trains.

(vii) lack of modern technology in rail architecture.

(viii) Huge maintenance cost hence less Capitalgeneration.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Steps by govt:

(i) Dedicated freight corridors to promote freight

[eg] 2 DFCs are functional

(ii) National Rail Vikas Yojana

(iii) Krishi rail to improve the agricult rural connectivity

(iv) Increasing private participation

[eg] Tejas express leased to pvt company.

Way forward:

→ enhance private participation in other areas [eg] Coach building.

→ Diversification of services.

→ Rationalisation of fares.

Improving Rail infrastructure can help bring down logistics cost to 8% of GDP (presently - 14%)

12. किसानों की आय को दोगुना करने के भारत के उद्देश्य को साकार करने हेतु कृषि प्रणाली के अंतिम बिंदु तक के दायित्वों पर ध्यान देने के साथ अनुसंधान और विकास (R&D) के लिए एक परिवर्तनकारी दृष्टिकोण आवश्यक है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

A disruptive approach to research & development (R&D), with a focus on last mile obligations of the agricultural system is necessary to realize India's objective of doubling farmer's income. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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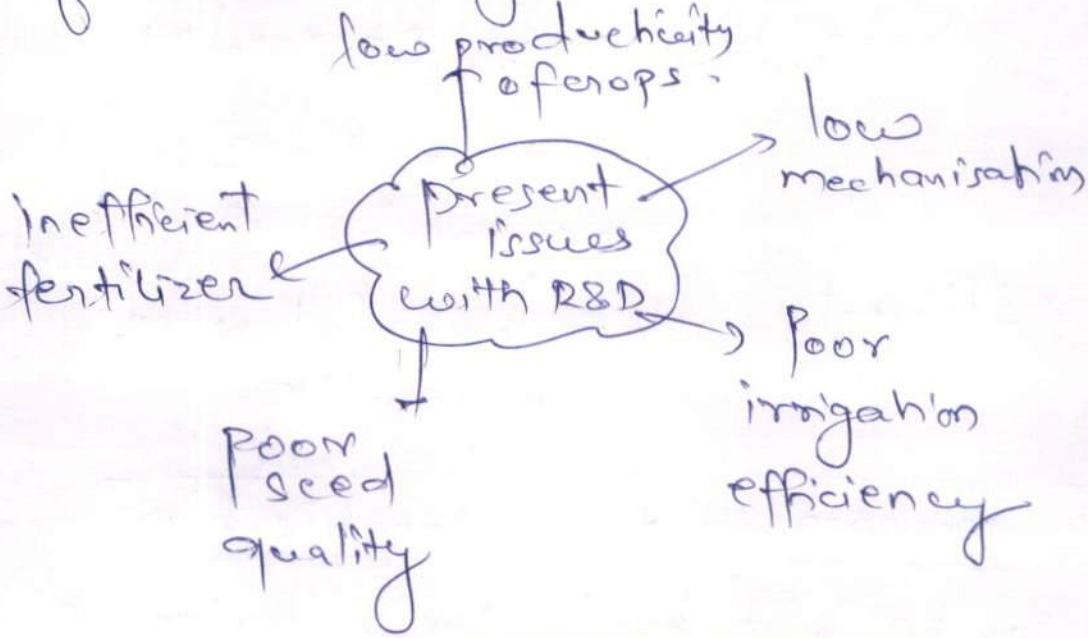
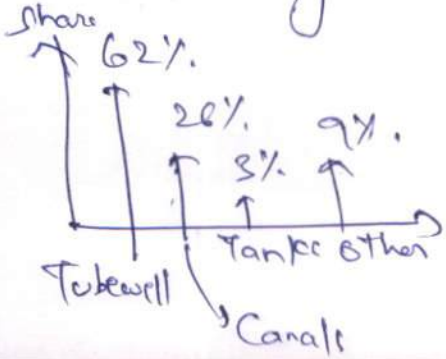
Indian agriculture is characterised by primitive nature with low levels of R&D leading to low productivity.



Disruptive approach to R&D in Agriculture

Can enhance:

(i) irrigation usage: presently 48% area irrigated.



→ Overreliance on tubewell

→ η is less (efficiency).

- with better R&D

- increase in efficiency, less water wastage, better soil condition

(eg) Israel → high water use efficiency in Ag → ∴ productive even in desert

(ii) Quality of inputs improve:

→ Seeds – HYV, Bt seeds

- better resilience
- more productive

- Efficient fertilizers → less harmful, more productive.

(iii) increase in farm mechanisation:-

Can be more productive in extensive farming

(iv) Better food processing ability –

increased quality & shelf life.

(v). Improve logistics (eg) Cold value chain infrastructure to transport perishable products.

सम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(vi) innovation in agricultural marketing
eg. - use of e-NAM
- real time stock monitoring.

(vii) improvement in livestock management & productivity eg Rashtriya Gokul mission.

Ways to ensure:

- promote agricultural research in universities through scholarship.

- increase R&D budget
present 0.6% → 2% GDP
(increase in Ag. as well).

- better collaboration with private sector.
eg Krishi Vigyan kendras established by govt.

Govt. has setup NAHEP (National Agricultural higher education Programme) to ensure better R&D in Agricultural sector.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारत की विद्युत वितरण कंपनियों और विद्युत ग्रिड को जीवाश्म ईंधन से अक्षय ऊर्जा के अधिक संधारणीय रूपों में संक्रमण हेतु सुधारों से गुजरना होगा। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
India's power distribution companies and electrical grids must undergo reforms to transition from fossil fuels to more sustainable forms of renewable energy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has recently committed to "net zero emissions by 2070" as well as reduction in absolute emissions in COP 26, UNFCCC Glasgow summit

This would require to change the present energy mix scenario into a more sustainable one

Reforms in discoms and electric grids:

(i) Diversify energy sources → More focussed attention to renewables.

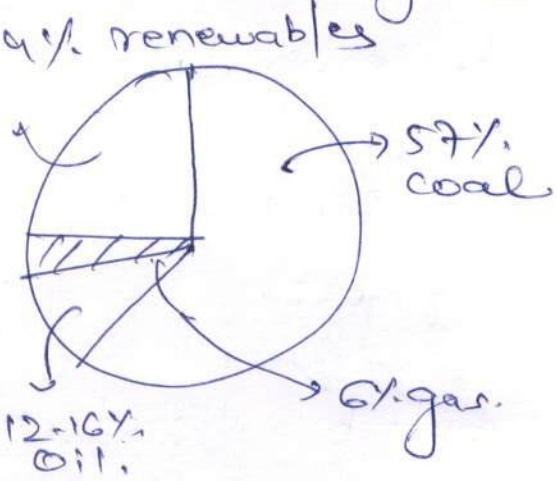

Fig. India's energy mix.

(ii) larger share of renewables in grid. [eg] presently not included in

main grid due to stability issues.

(iii) Reduce wastage of electricity.
[eg] Transmission losses.

(iv) Reduce theft of electricity
[eg] In Uttarakhand 50% electricity is lost to theft.

[Case study]: Smart metering:

- Real time monitoring of electricity grid and control through server.

- Reduce theft
- less wastage.
- Better compliance

(v) Investment in discoms sector to revamp their losses. [eg] UDAY Scheme

→ This can make scope for newer renewable purchase obligations.

(vi) [private investment] through (PPP) models to bring innovation in grids as well as better management.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(vii) Demand supply management:

- Rationalisation of demand by increasing efficiency

  [eg] UJALA scheme → shift to LED.

- Rationalisation of power

  [eg] Gram Jyoti yojana, Gujrat 2004

  o Separate electricity to feeder & households.

(viii) Establishment of hybrid parks to bring stability to grid.

With responsible consumption and better reforms in the discoms and grid we can achieve SDG 7 of clean & affordable energy by 2030.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. भारत में आगत-सघन (इनपुट इंटेंसिव) कृषि की प्रथा में, इसकी अस्थिरता और नकारात्मक परिणामों के कारण, बृहद पैमाने पर बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्न बाह्य आगत संधारणीय कृषि (LEISA) के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The practice of input-intensive agriculture in India needs a massive overhaul due to its unsustainability and negative consequences. In this context, discuss the significance of Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture (LEISA). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per Agricensus 2015 - Average landholding size is 1.08 ha due to which India follows an intensive agriculture model.

issues with input intensive agriculture:

(i) pressure on soil which decreases productivity in long run

eg Soil Salinisation in Punjab

(ii) Irrational use of fertilizer.

eg ideal NPK = 4 : 2 : 1
India = 6.8 : 4.2 : 1

→ This leads to pollution.

(iii) problem of overirrigation.

eg excessive use of tubewells in north India.

→ It leads to dual problem:

ground water depletion

Soil Salinisation.

(iv) low level of farm mechanisation.

(v) Declining productivity & Yield of crops

(vi) Decline in export standards of the agricultural products

Significance of LEISA:

(i) It helps in cultivation of nutritious crops.

→ tackle hidden hunger

(ii) Better export standards and food processing abilities

[eg] Increasing demand for organic products in Abroad.

(iii) Better health of farmers

– less exposed to fertilizers, pesticides

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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[eg] farmers deaths in Maharashtra due to pesticide exposure.

(iv) Better health of public
↳ low levels of Bioaccumulation & Biomagnification.

(v) Better health of soil.
↓
less salinisation
- Better recovery.

(vi) less wastage of water and improved efficiency.

(vii) Low input cost to farmers ∴ Better income.

(viii) Less emission from agriculture ∴ environment friendly.

Govt. is actively pushing for LEISA methods. One such prospects is promotion of ZBNF. (Zero budget Natural farming).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. हाल ही में जारी IPCC की छठी आकलन रिपोर्ट (AR6) – 2021 को मानवता के लिए 'कोड रेड' माना गया है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए इस रिपोर्ट में उजागर की गई विभिन्न चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस रिपोर्ट द्वारा प्रदत्त उपचारात्मक उपायों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The recently released IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) – 2021 has been deemed as 'code red' for humanity. In this context, discuss the various concerns raised in the report with special focus on India. Also, enlist the remedial measures given by the report. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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IPCC in its 6th Assesment report WGI has pointed out that the global rise in temperature has already reached 1.09°C above pre-industrial levels.

Concerns with respect to India:

① Rise in natural calamities:

→ Vagaries of monsoon
- delay
- Concentration in time & space leading to floods

→ Rise in supercyclones frequency
eg Amphan (2020), Nisarg (2020), Taukrae (2021).

→ Glacial lake outburst floods
eg Uttarakhand (2015).

(11) Sea level rise: around 1.3 mm/year in Indian ocean.

This leads to coastal submergence affecting habital

eg Munroe thuruthu known as "sinking village" in Kerala

→ leads to coastal erosion.

(2) Affects agricultural yield and productivity

(4) Affects health of individuals

- heat strokes
- rise in epidemics (mosquito borne diseases).

(5) leads to water scarcity

eg 21 cities on threat to zero ground water by 2030 (Niti aayog's CWMI).

Remedial measures.

→ It suggests a 2 pronged strategy to control this:-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(i) Adaptation

- resilient agriculture
- better disaster management
  - Coastal areas
  - manage health (epidemics) system.
- future rehabilitation programmes.

eg Tuvalu - Aus agreement to host climate refugees.

(ii) Mitigation

- adherance to climate targets.
- Afforestation
- use of climate engineering tools
  - reflectors in space
  - ↑ albedo of surface
- technologies like CCUS (Carbon Capture Utilisation & storage)

Climate change is global connected phenomenon, Hence global consensus and cooperation is necessary as highlighted in COP 26 Glasgow summit.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. भोपाल गैस त्रासदी से लेकर विशाखापत्तनम में गैस रिसाव तक कई रासायनिक आपदाओं ने भारत में खतरनाक रसायनों (HAZCHEM) द्वारा उत्पन्न जोखिमों को ध्यान में लाया है। इसके दृष्टिगत, भारत में रासायनिक आपदा प्रबंधन (CDM) की तैयारियों के साथ-साथ इसमें व्याप्त कमियों की भी विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Multiple chemical disasters from the Bhopal gas tragedy to gas leak in Visakhapatnam have brought into focus the risks posed by hazardous chemicals (HAZCHEM) in India. In view of this, discuss the preparedness as well as gaps in Chemical Disaster Management (CDM) in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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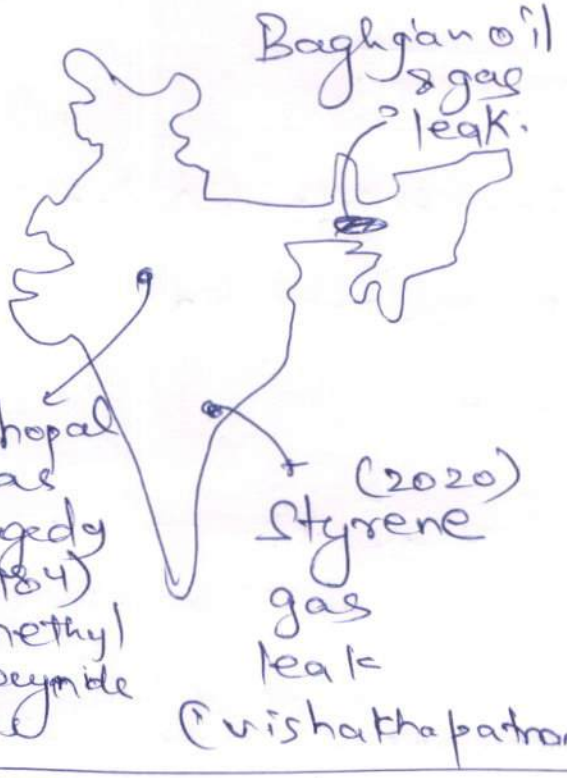
chemical disaster refers to disaster caused by leakage of chemical based material posing threat to people in Vicinity.

Chemical disasters witnessed:-



→ last year (2020) almost 116. industrial disasters took place in India. (Many comprised of chemical disasters as well

Risks posed:-

① Huge threat to immediate surrounding

- Can cause death.

(2) Exposure can have long term health effects → affects present potential.
- effect on the offsprings } affects future potential

(3) Economic losses - due to factory closure, evacuation of people, labour loss.

(4) It affects the image of company thus loss of livelihood.

India's preparedness :-

→ Notified disaster in NDMA 2005.
→ Standard operating protocols in place for factories.
→ Signatories to CWC (Chemical weapons convention), Basel conventions etc.
→ QRT (Quick response teams) deployed in every city.
→ Mock drills done in factories.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gaps:

1. Lack of oversight mechanism.
2. Issue of unskilled handlers
   ↓
   Standard procedures not followed.
3. Large scale prevalence in unorganised sector
   Eg e-waste → chemicals → exposed to garbage collectors
4. Lack of awareness regarding chemical issues.
5. Lack of health infrastructure to deal with such cases

Way forward

- Specific guidelines needs to be formulated
- Skill the health professionals
- Strict compliance related to accessibility
- isolation of such industries

Chemical disaster is a category of man-made disaster which with proper efforts can be eliminated completely.

17. महामारी के समय सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के उदारीकरण की बढ़ती मांग ने वर्तमान बौद्धिक संपदा व्यवस्था के संबंध में महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों को उठाया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
The growing demand for liberalisation of public health-related goods and services amidst the pandemic has raised critical issues with regard to the current intellectual property regime. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Intellectual property regime (IPR) helps a company or individual to protect its innovation from being used by other entities.

eg Patents
↓
for 20 years

It protects innovation and motivate individuals for research. However, its utility in public health related issues can be sometimes challenging.

Challenges:

(1) Ethical issues:
personal life vs profit motive.

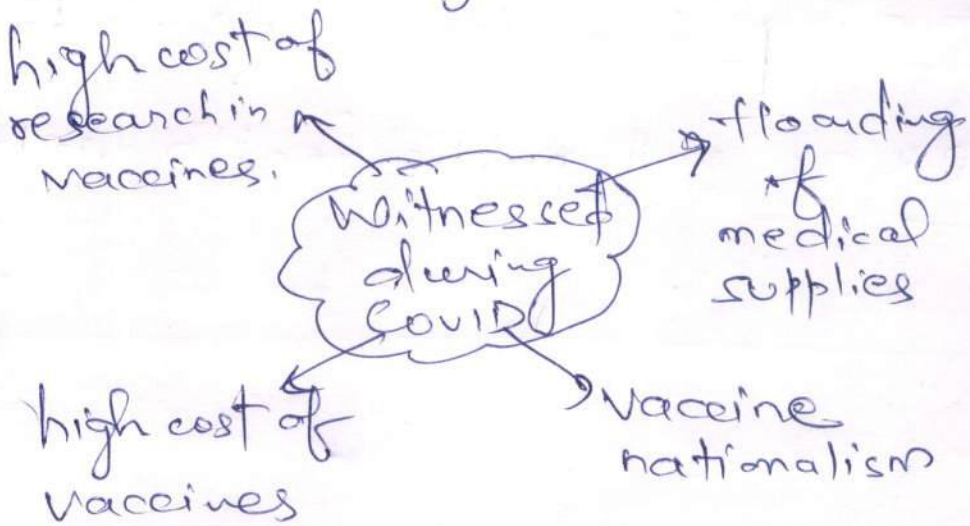
(2) responsibility to promote pharmaceutical companies as well.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

[eg] Demotivating them can reduce research.

(iii) emergency situation needs to be handled soon.
↳ otherwise it can harm other sector as well.

(iv) Such issues can affect stability of nation in long run.



During COVID, various nations called for compulsory licensing of vaccines to make them cheaper in WTO.

Way forward:

(1) Interaction with developed world. [eg] funding for vaccines.

(2) high ethical standards in medical professionals

[eg] Dr. Jonas refused to patent polio vaccine for public welfare

(3) Temporary concession can be given in such cases.

India has mooted the idea of patent pooling as an innovation to balance IPR as well public health welfare.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. भारत में रक्षा प्रौद्योगिकियों के स्वदेशीकरण में उप-इष्टतम परिणामों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए जो रक्षा क्षेत्र में स्वदेशीकरण की गति को तीव्र कर सकते हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Highlighting the reasons behind suboptimal results in indigenization of defence technologies in India, suggest measures which can accelerate the pace of indigenization in the defence sector. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India import majority of its arms from foreign nations

eg Rafael – France
S-400 – Russia
MIG – Russia.
aircraft

This makes it vulnerable to outside demands and policies

eg CAATSA of USA prevents arms trading with Russia.

This calls for need to indigenise defence technology.

However there are various issues:

1. low level of private participation in defence industry

eg India – <15% ; US > 50%

(2) Lack of R&D budget and environment in India

eg India - 0.6% GDP (need 2%)
US - 2%
China - 3%

(3) Lack of investment as well as govt. interventions in the sector.

eg Red tapism
Regulatory compliance

(4) Lack of innovation culture and start-ups in this sector.

(5) Lack of budgetary constraints

Requires huge allocation

funds also required for social sector

Hence public sentiments against it.

(6) Lack of collaboration in defence architecture.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures to improve:

(1) promote PPP in defence tech.

(2) Increase FDI limit for participation

(3) outsourcing the parts to other sector.

(4) Rise in R&D budget (2% GDP)

(5) Promote defence startup. (tax incentives etc)

(6) Separate dedicate division in Ministry of defence to promote this

To enhance the sovereignty and security of the country, India should follow the spirit of Atma Nirbhar Bharat in defence sector.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं की रक्षा के लिए विभिन्न केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों की अवधारणा के पीछे के कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में इन बलों के योगदान पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the factors behind conceptualization of different Central Armed Police Forces for guarding the international borders. Also, highlight the contribution of these forces in ensuring security of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Central Armed police forces are constituted by the Centre apart from Army to deal with the internal security framework.

factors for different CAPFs for different borders:-

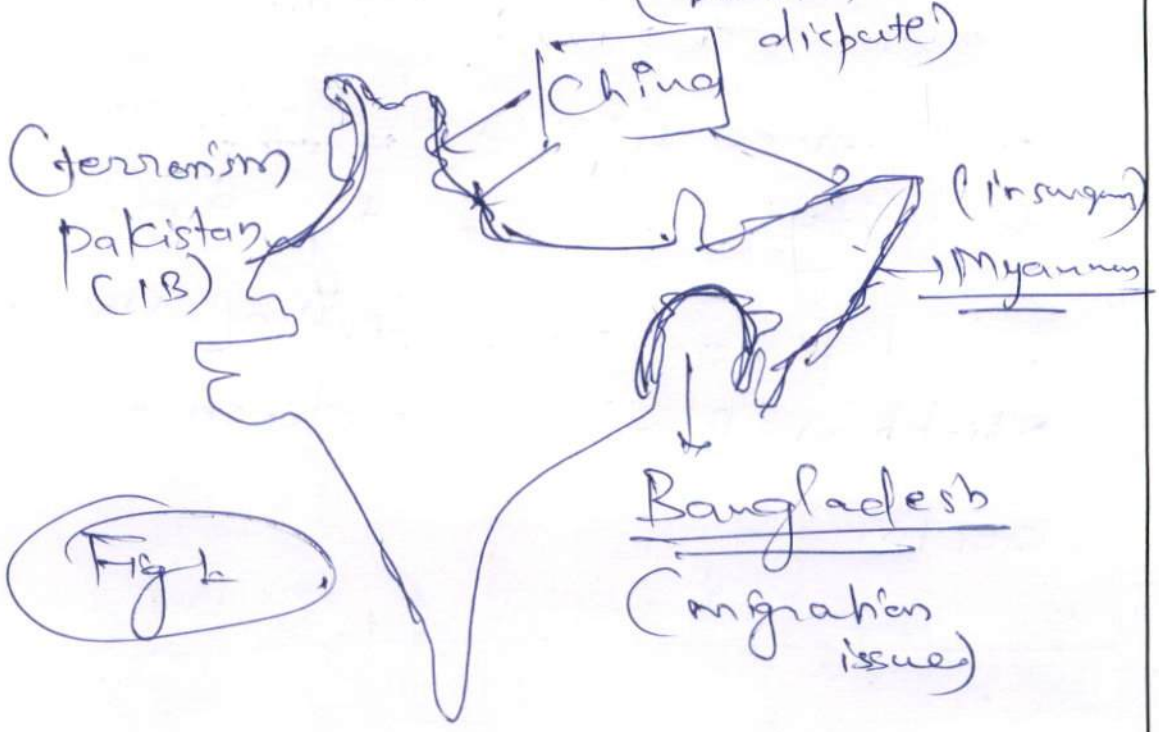

Fig 1.

(i) Different nature of problems:-

as highlighted in Fig 1.

eg BSF protects → Pak, Ban. (terrorism)

- ITBP (China), Nepal
- Assam Rifles. (Northeast).

② Different demography:
with different tribals living in North east
(5th & 6th schedule issues)

③ Difficult to pography:
- requires different skillset

eg BSF - plains → not much effective in Northeast

Contribution of these force in security

① Development of Border infrastructure
eg Maitree bridge by Indian Army

② Maintaining peace along border.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) ensuring confidence building with locals → participate with them to point infiltrators

(4) protect people living in border areas

(5) Development in border area
↓
sensitive area - difficult to develop.

CAPF plays a crucial role thus modernisation (shekatkar committee) can improve their potential.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) गतिविधियों के लिए आभासी परिसंपत्तियों के दुरुपयोग के संदर्भ में, उनकी सुभेद्यता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन सुधारात्मक उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए, जो आभासी परिसंपत्तियों के उपयोग से उत्पन्न जोखिमों को कम करने के लिए अपनाए जा सकते हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the vulnerability of virtual assets in terms of their misuse for money laundering activities. Also, state corrective measures that can be taken to mitigate the risks posed by the use of virtual assets. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The recent surge in cryptocurrency has brought the debate to the utility of virtual asset and the potential for misuse

Misuse potential :-

① Can be used for illegal activities

money laundering

organised crime

terrorism

② Can increase the financial frauds

eg Some cryptocurrency crashed overnight after twitter news to ban them

③ No legal mechanism hence

difficult to regulate.

(4) low awareness of people and thus can be coerced and tricked into virtual assets.

(5) Potential to render monetary authority useless.

↓

Not able to control money supply

→ increased inflation

→ threat to national security

(6) Anonymity

Corrective measures :

(1) A comprehensive law to regulate

(2) More research on use of such assets

(3) Allocation of Non fungible tokens to create recognition and trace them.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Introduction of courses in university

eg IIT Madras started Blockchain course.

Govt. has recently table Cryptocurrency and Official digital currency Bill to regulate these assets.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK